THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO A MOLE.

Oh! thou who speed'st thy dark and dreary way,
Where sought but night and desolation reigns,
Tell me, where hast thou been? in what recess
Of earth's dark bosom, hast thou made thy bed,
Which human eye or thought hath never scann'd?
Could'st thou but speak, my heart would shrink to hear
Thy tale of many wanderings; even now,
Whilst thus I hold thee captive in my hand,
And press thy downy fur, like velvet soft,
I dread to think, that thou perchance hast been
A tenant of the lone and silent grave,
And rioted amidst corruption there!
The buried beauty, which some son of man
In life's gay hour, hath languished for in vain,
The lip that he so often sighed to press,
Has been thy banquet—the lover and the friend,
Forsook and left her to the worm and thee!
And hast thou made thy epicurean feast,
Where wealth, where youth and beauty he entombed,
And plough'd thy path amid the silent dead?
Thou hated thing! begone!—yet,
Wherefore hate thee?
He who made the stars, and hung you blazing orb,
Hath trained thee too—He never made in vain!—
Oh, could'st thou speak how men would throng to hear
Thy tale of wanderings; thou perchance could'st tell,
Where the bright diamond hides its orient head,
Deep, deep, within the bowels of the earth,
And show the worldling where to find the dust
For which he barters an immortal soul!
Thou subterranean traveller, go thy way—
A few short years, and all that live shall come
And seek their lone and narrow house with thee!

IMOGEN.

THE LILY OF THE VALE.

When nature, all in bloom array'd,
A rich variety display'd,
Our senses to regale,
One little flower did all excel;
Soon as I spied, I loved it well,
The lily of the vale.

'Twas clad in loveliest, whitest hue,
Its scent was far the sweetest too,
Borne on the gentle gale;
'Twas hid beneath the neighbouring flowers,
And tho' conceal'd, display'd its powers,
Sweet lily of the vale.

The rose may boast her glowing red,
The towering sun-flower rear his head,
Their charms can ne'er prevail;
Since soft, retiring from the view
I saw thee first in loveliest hue,
My lily of the vale.

PRIVADO.

THERE IS A LAND.

There *is* a land *from earth afar*,
'Tis the great promise given,
Like hope's *eternal bright'ning star*,
That gilds the arch of heaven—
'Tis where eternal day doth shine,
And youth's renewing bloom
Does hand in hand with opening time,
Nor dreads the dark drear tomb;
'Tis where the smiles of sainted souls
Beam from celestial eyes,
'Tis where the voice of Deity rolls,
Eternal in the skies—
Around whose throne, eternal light
Forever beams a ray,
No sable curtain of the night
Blots out celestial day—
Seek this land, ye exiles, now
The promis'd hope is given,
Faith will smooth the wrinkled brow,
And point your souls to heaven. SYLVAN.

THE SUICIDE.

The purple of beauty had faded,
The radiance of gladness had fled,
The wiles of deception had shaded
The bosom that sorrow had bled—
Life's pulses were rapidly flowing
To the bourne where the virtuous live,
And the soul of that damsel was glowing
With a passion that never can die—

She stood on a high cliff and trembled,
As she gazed on the darkness below,
Her bosom had never dissembled,
But was bleeding at treachery's blow—
Her white lids she fervently presses
Upon her blue beautiful eyes,
The name of her lover she blesses,
Then raiseth her hands to the skies!

"Forgive him! forgive him, great Maker
Of heaven, of earth, and of sea,
And mayest thou never forsake her
Who dares to eternity flee!"
She plunged 'mid the dark swelling waters,
One wild sob announcing her doom,
And the fairest of Valleyville's daughters
Has the deep 'whelming wave for a tomb!

FREDERICK.

LINES

On viewing the Falls of Niagara.

I saw the foam, I heard the white waves roar,
Impetuous leaping from the cliffs on high;
And the rough rumbling echoes from the shore,
Like thunder flying down the distant sky.

How boil the waves in feath'ry foam below!
While the light spray springs in the air;
And on its watery pillow rests the bow,
A spirit hovering in its beauty, there.

I've heard the cannon, mid contending foes,
Roll its dread thunders o'er the briny deep;
While ocean's billows into mountains rose,
And lightnings played, and storms would concert keep!

And I have felt emotions in my soul;
But what were they to these!—when wild dismay
Hush'd o'er my heart, with undressed control,
And like thy torrent, swept all thought away!

CONA.

TO ******.

Oh! think not, tho' far we have wandered away,
Where the sun, when he sets, behind mountains reposes,
And where, when he's risen, 'tis near the mid day,
Before to the world his bright beauty discloses:

Oh! think not, tho' deserts and prairies between us,
Seem placed as impassable barriers for e'er;
That from friends and relations they're able to wean us,
Or the feelings of love and remembrance to sear.

Oh! no; tho' mankind should honor and cheer us,
And fortune propitiously waft ev'ry gale,
They cannot so fastly, so fondly endear us,
That we e'er would forget our own peaceable vale.

There mirth crown'd the board of contentment and ease,
There pleasure would cheer with her mild beaming eye;
There innocent, each strove the other to please,
And the storms of the world and its wiles would defy.

While our bark dances swiftly and light o'er the billow,
And the scenes that are round us are beauteous and gay,
Will memory picture the glade and the willow,
And the old ruin'd building fast mouldering away.

For there were expended our infantile hours,
There careless, we dream'd not a time would draw near,
When we'd cease our sportings, nor call the wild flow'rs,
But commune in the world our doubtful career.

Oh! who with a heart prone to virtue and feeling,
Can forget the light days of his infantile joy,
When pleasure on pleasure was daily revealing,
Nor a shade of despair e'er enshrouded the boy.

CIREX.

FRATERNAL MAGNANIMITY.

FROM ROSCOE'S GERMAN NOVELISTS.

Two brothers, Barons Von Wromb, had both formed an attachment to a distinguished young lady of Wetbr, without a knowledge of each other's passion. It was equally strong *in both; for in both it was a first passion.—Unconscious of their mutual danger, each* gave full reign to his affection, neither being aware of the dreadful truth that he had a beloved brother for his rival. They made an early declaration of their love; and had even proceeded to make further arrangements before an unexpected occurrence brought the secret to light.

The attachment of both had reached its highest pitch—that state of elevation, both of the heart and imagination, which has produced so many fatal consequences, and which renders even any idea of the sacrifice of the object of affection almost impossible. The lady, deeply sensible of their painful situation, hesitated how to decide: rather than inflict the agony of disappointed passion, and disturb the fraternal harmony subsisting between them, she generously referred the whole affair to themselves.

At length having achieved an heroic conquest in this doubtful struggle between duty and passion, a conquest so easily decided upon by philosophical and moral writers in their closets, and so seldom practised in real life, the elder addressed his younger brother as *follows*:

"I am aware of your affection, strong as my own, alas! for the same lady of our love. I shall observe nothing in regard to priority of age. I wish you to remain here, while I go upon my travels, and do my utmost to forget her. Should I succeed, brother, she will then become thine, and may Heaven prosper your love! Should I, however, not succeed in my object, I doubt not you will act as I have done, and try what absence will effect."

His brother assented; and bidding farewell, the elder instantly left Germany for Holland; but the image of the beloved girl followed him every where. Banished from the paradise of his love, from the only happy and delightful scenes which he had once sought with her, to which his fancy always recurred, and in which he seemed only to breathe and live, the unhappy young man, like a plant torn from its native soil, from the warmer breezes and more invigorating beams of its eastern clime, pined and sickened in the new atmosphere to which he was consigned. He reached Amsterdam, but it was in despair; a violent fever attacked him, and he was pronounced in danger of his life. Still the picture of his lost love haunted his delirious dreams; the only chance he had of recovery was in the possession of the lovely original herself. The physicians despaired of his recovery, until upon its being mentioned that he might live to behold her once more, from that moment he was gradually restored to health. Like a walking skeleton, the picture of utter wretchedness, he again appeared in his native place. He tottered across the threshold of his unforgotten girl, and again pressed his brother's hand. "You see, brother, I am returned. Alas! what my heart foreboded has come to pass; yet, as Heaven is my judge, I could do no more."

He sunk, almost lifeless, in the poor girl's arms.

The younger brother now became no less determined to try the effect of absence, and was really prepared within a few weeks for his tour.

"Brother," said he, you bore your grief as far as Holland. I will endeavour to banish myself yet farther. Do not, however, lead her to the altar until you hear from me. I will write. Our fraternal regard will admit of no stronger bond: our word is enough.—Should I be more fortunate than you, in God's name, let her be thine! and may he forever bless your union! Should I, however, return, then Heaven alone may decide between us two. Farewel! but keep this sealed packet: open it not, until I shall be far away. I am going to Batavia." With these words he sprang into the chaise.

Half distracted, the two beings whom he had left gazed after him, and were little more to be envied than the banished man, for he had surpassed his brother, in the greatness of his soul. With equal power did love for the woman whom he had recovered, and regret for the brother whom he had lost, appear to strive for mastery in his breast.—The noise of the carriage, as it died away in the distance, seemed to cleave his heart in twain. He recovered, however, with the utmost care and attention. The young lady—but no, that will be best shown by the result.

The sealed packet was opened. It contained a full and particular description of the whole of his German possessions which he made over to his brother, in case he found himself happy at Batavia. This heroic conqueror of himself shortly afterwards set sail in company with some Dutch merchants, and arrived in safety at Batavia. In the course of a few months afterwards, his brother received from him the following lines:

"Here, where I perpetually return thanks to the Almighty Giver of all good—here I have found a new country, a new home; and call to mind, with all the stern pleasure of a martyr, our long and unbroken fraternal love. Fresh scenes, and fate itself, seem to have widened the current of my feelings; God hath granted me strength, yes strength to offer up the highest sacrifice to our friendship, thine is * * * * * * alas! here falls a tear—but it is the last * * * * I have triumphed!—thine let her be! Brother, I did not wish to take her when thou wert from us, because I feared she might not be happy in my arms. But should she ever have blessed me with the thought, that we should indeed have been happy together, then brother, I would impress it upon your soul. Do not forget how dearly she must be won by you, and always treat the dear angel with the same kindness and tenderness with which you now think of her. Treat her as the fondest, last, best legacy of a dear departed brother, whom thy arms will never more embrace. Do not write to me when you are celebrating your nuptials. My wounds are yet open, and bleeding fresh. Write to me only when you are happy. My act in this will be surety for me. I trust that God will not desert me in the world whither I have transferred myself."

After the receipt of this letter, the elder brother married the lady, and enjoyed one happy year of wedded love. The lady, at the end of that short period, died, and, in dying, she first entrusted to her husband the unhappy secret of her bosom—that she had loved his absent brother best.

Both these brothers are yet alive: the eldest who is again married, resides upon his estates in Germany; the youngest one remained at Batavia, where he is distinguished as a fortunate, and very eminent character. He is said to have made a vow never to marry; and hitherto he has religiously kept it.

THE MORALIST.

RELIANCE ON GOD.

'I will trust in Him, tho' he slay me.'
[HOLY WRIT.

I love the man, who well can bear
Misfortune's angry frown;
I love the heart that spurns despair
When all its friends have flown.

I love the soul so stately proud
That misery cannot blight;
The soul that scorns the jeering crowd,
And bravely claims its right.

I prize that fortitude of mind
The tyrant cannot shake;
I prize that strength of soul, refined,
No earthly power can break.

I love the man who scorns to bend
Beneath affliction's blast;
Who trusts in an *Almighty* friend
For his reward at last. BOSTON BARD.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

WHAT IS DEATH?

And what is death? Death' has been styled the king of terrors. But to whom? To none, surely, except the wicked and superstitious. To the disciples of enlightened piety,—the "followers after righteousness and truth," death is really the highest happiness. "Man dives in death in brighter worlds to rise; the grave's the subterranean road to bliss."

But what is death? Death is an exemption from the toils, the perplexities, the various ills, that "flesh is heir to." It is the enlargement of the soul, from the narrow limits of mortality:—from the oppressive restraints of an existence circumscribing its enjoyments, its observation and intelligence, to the bounded confines of a single locality;—a mere point;—death is the affranchisement of the soul from this straitened state of inadequate enjoyment, to the glorious freedom of the Sons of God;—the freedom of ranging where it wills throughout the boundless field of creation:—of visiting, pursuant to its own desire, every portion of that illimited expanse; and of enjoying the ineffable delight of unconfined observation and knowledge.

While connected to the body, with no other avenues of intelligence than the corporeal senses, the soul, in the exercise of its powers, is much restricted. The body, composed of material matter, and hence subject to the attracting influence of gravitation, naturally preponderates, in common with every other affianced substance, to its maternal earth; and, by no possible effort, can be disengaged from this connection. The soul, therefore, inseparably conjoined to its material tenement, participates in this restriction, and, except some indistinct perceptions of the adjacent heavens, in its views of exterior nature, is confined entirely to terrestrial objects. And even of these objects, of this world's furniture, and occupants, there are, doubtless, many things existing, whereof, from the destitution of organs to apprehend them, we are utterly ignorant. "Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth unseen."

Pent up within its opaque shade, with only five, small, imperfect openings, through which to look upon surrounding nature, and many of these objects, indubitably, from their minuteness, or immaterial nature, being unrecognizable by our bodily organs, the soul, in this almost entombed state, looking abroad only through a medium so contracted and imperfect as the corporeal senses, and upon objects subtile beyond sensorial perception, must necessarily remain totally unapprized of numerous existences, even in immediate proximity to our own persons.

But what is death? Death is the breaking down of this intervening partition between the soul, and undiscovered existences; imparting to that spark, immortal, the unrestrained exercise of its perceptive powers: it is the disengagement of intellectual light from material darkness: it is that benign agency whereby the soul, as the butterfly from the chrysalis, is set at large, to roam, observe, rejoice, in the plenitude of its new-born being. This, when "the good man yields his breath, for the good man never dies," is, under the Adorable Supreme, the work of Death.

LAS CASAS.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Why should we fear to lose a thing, which, being lost, cannot be regretted? And since, moreover, we are threatened with deaths of so many various kinds, is it not worse to fear them all, than to suffer one of them? And what matters it when it happens, since it is unavoidable? Socrates being told that the Thirty Tyrants had condemned him to die, 'And so has Nature, then,' said he. What a folly it is for us to afflict ourselves about a passage that exempts us from all trouble! As our birth brought us the birth of all things, so when we die, all things to us will be dead. Therefore, to lament that we shall not be alive a hundred years hence, is as absurd as to be sorry that we were not in the land of the living a hundred years ago. Death is the beginning of another life. So did we weep, and so much it cost us, to enter this, and so did we put off our former veil, when we entered this present state. Nothing can be a grievance that is but for once; and is it reasonable to be so long in fear of a thing that is of so short a duration? A long life, and a short life, are, by death, made all one; for there is no long nor short to things that are no more.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ON RETROSPECTION.

To take a view of time well spent
Gives to the mind that precious gift, Content:
But if the retrospect presents a vacant scene
Then is the mind haunted by the fiend Remorse.

To take a retrospective view of past conduct is sometimes productive of pleasure, and sometimes of pain. If in viewing the past, through the medium of retrospection, we find that we have pursued that even and steady course which justice and duty point out, an inward self approbation is felt, a conscious rectitude is experienced, and we feel within us that mental tranquility and ease which far surpasses every earthly treasure in intrinsic value. But if, on the contrary, we find after investigating our past conduct, that vice has been predominant, that reason has been enveloped in the sea of passion that the warning voice of conscience has been stifled, and injustice, disobedience, and immorality have characterized our actions; then it is that retrospection becomes painful in the extreme—then it is that our mind becomes tortured and restless by that inward accuser, conscience, which holds up to our disordered view, the many acts of crime of which we have been guilty. The virtuous man is always happy, because, in reviewing the time which has passed away, he discovers with a pleasing satisfaction that it has not been mispent nor devoted to vicious pursuits. Hence that calm tranquility of conscience which he enjoys, and hence that priceless treasure which he is in possession of—a contented mind. He may have been, perhaps, injured by the ingratitude of those whom he considered as his friends; or he may have experienced the scorn and contempt, and malevolence of the sensorious and malignant, but he feels inwardly convinced that he merited not such treatment, consequently his mental peace remains undisturbed by those unpleasant feelings which a guilty conscience excites. Whereas the vicious man can never be inwardly contented nor happy, notwithstanding all the cheerfulness and gaiety his extrinsic appearance may assume. The busy scenes of business may for a moment calm the storm which rages in his breast, or the reason-destroying bowl partially drown the voice of conscience, but when a relaxation of intercourse takes place, and he is restored to sober, and serious reflection, then is his mind tormented and harassed, then it is that the mental accuser holds up to his inward view the long and dark catalogue of crimes, the perpetration of which he has been guilty; thus embittering his meditative moments and rendering him a stranger to those feelings of pleasure and delight which illumine and enhance the leisure hours of those whom virtue guides. Memory never fails to remind man of the good or bad actions he has done, thus creating in his mind sensations either of happiness or misery. When in the reminiscence he discovers some deeds of goodness which he has performed—when it occurs to him that he relieved a fellow being in distress, administered to the wants of the needy, succoured the afflicted, and alleviated the heavy burthen of woe which pressed upon the unfortunate, how exquisite must be the feelings which he experiences, and how enviable that repose and tranquility of mind which he enjoys. He may not be enjoying the pomp and splendour, and the ease of the wealthy, nor surrounded by a train of cringing, servile individuals whom riches allure and who assume the name of friends, but whose friendship vanishes when fortune frowns, yet he is in possession of that inestimable jewel which far exceeds in real value all the wealth of which Cresus was possessed—a quiet approving conscience. His slumbers are unbroken, he seeks that repose upon his pillow which his exhausted nature requires and he receives it. On the contrary that man must be unhappy indeed, before whose mental eye memory presents a series of injustices, wrongs, and injuries which he has committed. When he recollects that he has deprived a fellow being of his character by slanderous reports—that actuated by malice or some other motive equally base, he has endeavoured to blast the fair fame of his neighbour and consign his name to obloquy; that he has darted the withering and malignant eye of envy at another's good fortune, and grieved at his prosperity. The man to whom memory thus pictures the past cannot be happy.—'Tis impossible, because he is dispossessed of that which is indispensably requisite to contribute to his earthly felicity, namely, a calm unruffled mind. A contented mind is the most valuable gift which man in his probationary state can be possessed of; the greatest blessing he can have bestowed upon him—with it, the clouds of adversity are bright ned, the path of poverty rendered smooth and agreeable; the ills and vicissitudes of life lose half their poignancy, a calm serenity dwells within the bread, and a cot seems a palace. Without it no rank or station in life, however exalted, is attended with peace or harmony. No matter how splendid or magnificent the trappings may be with which the dwelling is adorned or decorated—sweet and concordant music may float through its halls; and its tables may groan beneath the accumulated weight of luxury and dissipation, yet if content resides not there, "the peace of mind dearer than all" has flown, and left in its stead uneasiness and disquietude.—The gaudy furniture assumes a gloomy aspect; the music breaks upon the ear with unharmonious and discordant sounds—the luscious dainties taste bitter and unpalatable, and the downy couch seems filled with thorns, above it hanging impending danger, like the sword of Damocles, by a single hair. Content in a cot is preferable to discontent in a palace. Although the former may be divested of the exterior grandeur and elegance which renders the latter more attractive, yet the seraph, peace, and its consequent attendant, happiness, reign there, shedding a blessing around the homely habitation, and imparting cheerfulness and gaity to its humble inmates, whose consciences are quiet, and whose minds are pure and undefiled. The poor but honest man, who can take a survey of his past actions and derive a pleasing consolation therefrom, even should Providence have destined him to labour for his sustenance, beneath the scorching rays of a summer's sun, or amid the rude and merciless patterings of a winter's storm, is a far more enviable character than the unjust rich man with all his pomp and greatness. The poor man after the toils and labours of the day are over, returns to his peaceful home, partakes of his frugal meal, and retires to his tranquil pillow, there to enjoy a refreshing and invigorating repose, from which he rises in the morning with renovated strength, and a heart at ease to resume his diurnal labour. The wealthy rogue, after the busy scenes of the day's business have subsided, may also return to his home—but not to enjoy those happy feelings which the virtuous and honest only feel. No, his perturbed and weary mind is haunted and tormented by a guilty conscience, which charges him with having built his reputation upon the ruins of anothers, amassed his wealth by fraudulence, intrigue, deceit, and dishonesty, and that external show which he makes of honour and integrity is only a mask which hides his barrenness and villainy from the world's eye. If he dares to commune with himself and looks through the glass of retrospection he will there find these enormous charges fully and amply corroborated by the dark and horror-creating picture which he beholds. DETAMES.

SKETCHES OF CHARACTER.

The number of persons who pass through the village of Buffalo for pleasure or on business, during the summer season, is immense. Notwithstanding the great number, however, it is said of many of the inhabitants of the village, that they can, almost at a glance, decide from what section of the country each visitor comes, and nothing is more common on the appearance of a party of strangers, to hear the expression, "they are Bostonians, Albanians, or Southerners, as the case may be."

A writer in the Buffalo Journal is amusing himself with drawing sketches of the manners and characters of visiters there from the various cities of the Union. His portrait of the New Yorkers can hardly be considered complimentary, and his remarks respecting the ladies are still less so.

"The New-York cockneys are known by their affected pronunciation; they either clip their words or lisp prettily, and express a mortal aversion to yankeeism. Talk to them of groves and fountains, and they will silence you with praises of castle garden and the battery. Speak of the falls of Niagara, and they will recite the wonders of the city hall. Their dislike of the country is evident from the anxiety which they manifest for a speedy and safe return to their friends. They are in the main harmless fellows, and are held in high esteem by our tavern keepers, as they eat little, spend their money like princes and never ask the items of a bill. We have seen no very favorable specimens of New-York belles. The waiting maids are altogether finer women than their mistresses. They are reserved, to dullness, and appear to hold the natives in great contempt, much to the mortification of sundry of our small gentry, who esteem themselves vastly pretty fellows. Red Jacket is thought by them to be the only distinguished personage in the western district, and I have known a company of city belles to stand an hour in a bar-room listening to a conversation held with him by a learned gentleman of their party, the cunning Indian nodded his head in reply to what he could, by no possibility, have understood. The Albany beau is quite the reverse of his New York neighbor. He drinks brandy and talks politics, swears at the servants, and quarrels with his landlord, and is in fact what he styles himself, "a real roarer."—The ladies under their protection are usually handsome, but resemble their gallants in discretion; they romp the streets without protection, address strangers with the utmost confidence, and look country gentlemen out of countenance.

"The Bostonians are decidedly favorites.—The address of the elderly Boston gentlemen is highly prepossessing. He is affable, courteous and intelligent, wears powder, and dresses for dinner, and has something of the last century in his appearance. We have more beauty from Boston than any other market. Good sense, and delicacy in thought and manner, are the characteristics of a New-England female, but there is something peculiarly agreeable in the tout ensemble of a Boston lady. Neither haughty nor affected, they are particular in their society and elegant in their manners, and retain in some measure the excellent qualities of the old fashioned English gentlewoman.

"The Philadelphia fair are distinguished by the mildness of their manners, and their fondness for conversation or aptness at small talk. They have much of what the French style *en bon point* in their appearance, generally handsome, and sometimes beautiful, and would be more agreeable with less exertion to appear so. They are usually acquainted with a quaker father, or a dull news-reading husband, who are continually boring their auditors with Schuylkill Water Works and regular streets. Your real Philadelphia buck rarely ventures beyond the bonds of civilization, which he conceives to be limited by the bonds of his native city."

THE LADIES FRIEND.

No. I.

As the attainment of happiness is the grand spring of human action, it is surprising that inattention is so apparent, in the generality of mankind, to that most important concern in their lives, THE CHOICE OF A WIFE—a choice on which not only their terrestrial welfare, but even their everlasting felicity, may depend. Indeed, if we may judge from the slight regard that is paid to an object of so much moment, we might be led to suppose it commonly understood to be a trivial point, in which little or no reflection was requisite; or that fortune and beauty were in themselves whatever was essential to the happiness of the conjugal state. But let those who, in the ardor of unreflecting youth, form such gay visions of splendid enjoyments and everlasting passion, consider that they are requisites of a nobler kind, without which, when it may be too late, they may find themselves involved in irretrievable ruin. What melancholy histories have been recorded where manly virtue has been united to a fortune and to misery; blooming loveliness sacrificed at the shrine of avarice; or unthinking youth, smitten by exterior charms alone, instead of the attracting graces of modesty, sentiment, and discretion, has become a voluntary victim to insipid, if not to meretricious, beauty. It must not, however, be understood, that beauty and fortune are of no estimation: the former, when united to piety, virtue, and good sense, can be slighted by those only who are devoid of any ideas of whatever is lovely and excellent in nature; and fortune, or at least a competence, is absolutely necessary, since without it, the highest degree of virtue, and the most enchanting graces, will be insufficient to insure happiness to the conjugal union. Certainly no prudent person ought to engage in the marriage state without a sufficiency on one side or the other. That lover cannot regard his mistress with virtuous passion who would involve her in all the possible consequences of reciprocal poverty. True love never forgets the happiness of its object; for when this ceases to be regarded, it is not the generous tenderness of love, but the unthinking wildness of passion. These observations, however, cannot set aside the just complaints that may be made against the frequency of matches, in which beauty and fortune only are regarded. "Beauty," says lord Kaimes, "is a dangerous property, tending to corrupt the mind of a wife, though it soon loses its influence over the husband. A figure agreeable and engaging, which inspires affection without the ebriety of love, is a much safer beauty. At the end of thirty years, a virtuous woman who makes an agreeable companion, charms her husband perhaps more than at first. The comparison of love to fire holds good in one respect, that the fiercer it burns, the sooner it is extinguished." It is unquestionably true, that happiness in the married state depends not on riches, nor on beauty, but on good sense and sweetness of temper.—A young man who has sufficient fortune himself, should not always look for an equivalent of that kind in the object of his love. "Who can find a virtuous woman?" says Solomon, "for her price is far above rubies." The important objects of his inquiry are not whether she has riches, but whether she possesses those qualifications which naturally form the amiable wife and the exemplary mother. In like manner, would a parent conduct his daughter to a wise and judicious choice of a husband, he will not so much recommend the necessity of a fortune, as of virtuous conduct, good temper, discretion, regularity, and industry. With these, a husband, if he be of reputable profession, may improve the fortune of his wife, and render it of much greater advantage to each, than the most ample equivalent in money, with the reverse of these qualities. On the contrary, while interest pervades every bosom, and is the sole motive to every union, what can more naturally be expected than unhappy matches! Without a certain congeniality of sentiment, independent of the adventitious circumstances of beauty, rank, or fortune, the connubial state is the very opposite of a heaven. Home becomes disagreeable where there is a diversity of taste, temper, and wishes; or where those mental resources are wanting which invite to conversation, and render it delightful and endearing. Neglect succeeds then on the part of the husband, and dissipation marks the conduct of the wife; happy, if disgust succeed not to insipidity, and criminality to both. But the scenes of wretchedness inseparable from such a state, must be obvious to every mind. We turn with pleasure to the exquisite happiness which is the result of a virtuous choice. Home is then delightful, and every moment is replete with satisfaction.—But without dwelling longer on this charming theme, permit me to ask, who would give up the enjoyment of such felicity, for all the gaudy appendages of rank and wealth? What weakness of mind does it betray, to forfeit "the matchless joys of virtuous love for the ideal pleasures of affluence, and to be voluntarily wretched, provided we be *richly* so."

THE GOUT CURED;

OR, A *DOCTOR* AGAINST HIS WILL.

The grand duke Boris Gudenow, who reigned during the years 1597 and 1605, was according to the relation of Olearius, very much afflicted with the gout. At a certain period, when he suffered very severe pains, he caused it publicly to be proclaimed at Moscow, that he would reward with extraordinary favor and great riches, the man, whoever he might be, that would relieve him from those pains.

"It seems that no one voluntarily appeared to earn the favor of the Grand Duke; and, indeed, no wonder, for a doctor had his whole existence at stake in those times, in Russia, if his cure failed upon some high or noble patient; and Gudenow was in the habit of making the surgeon, as if he considered the latter as absolute master of nature, responsible for the result of his art.

"The wife of a certain bojaar, or councillor of the cabinet, who received very harsh treatment from her husband, took advantage of the public edict of the grand duke, to revenge herself, in a cunning manner, on her cruel husband. She therefore had the duke informed that her husband possessed an infallible remedy for the gout, but that he was not sufficiently humane to impart it.

"The bojaar was immediately sent for to court, and strictly examined; the latter declared by all that was holy, that he was unacquainted with any such remedy, and had not the slightest knowledge of medicine. But oaths would not avail him; Gudenow had him severely whipped and confined. When, shortly after, he was again examined, he repeated the same declarations, adding that this trick was probably played upon him by his wife; the duke had him whipped a second time, but more severely, and threatened him with death, if he did not speedily relieve him from pain. Seized with terror, the bojaar was now entirely at a loss what to be at. He promised to do his best, but requested a few days in order to have the necessary drugs gathered. Having, with great difficulty, had his request granted, he sent to Ozerbak, two days' journey from Moscow, in order to get thence all sorts of drugs which were to be had there. He sent for a cart load of them, mixed them all together, and prepared herewith a bath for the duke, in the hope of his blind cure proving successful. Gudenow, after having used the bath, really found some relief, and the bojaar had his life spared him. Nevertheless, because he had known such an art, denied his knowledge of it, and refused his assistance to the grand duke, the latter had him again thoroughly whipped, and after being entirely recovered, he gave him a new dress, two hundred rubles, and eighteen slaves, by way of a present. In addition to this he seriously admonished the doctor never to be revenged on his wife. It is said that the bojaar, after this occurrence, lived many years in peace and happiness with his spouse."

There is but one test of friendship; a test by which no one would try the genuineness of it;—and this is *necessity*; and yet, without that it is not easy to know whether the professions of our friends flow from the *heart*, or only stream from the *lips*.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

COMMITTEE OF INVENTIONS, September 14th, 1826.

The committee of inventions, who, at the request of Mr. James Vaux, of this city, have examined his kitchen grate, and other arrangements, for the burning of Anthracite Coal—REPORT, That the object which Mr. Vaux had in view, in the experiments which he has made, was to ascertain, whether anthracite might not be burnt in an ordinary, open fire place, and applied to all the purposes of domestic economy, for which wood, or bituminous coal, is generally used. As it is the intention of Mr. Vaux to describe his apparatus, and to communicate his observations to the public, the committee deem it unnecessary for them to enter at large on the subject, and they will therefore, merely state, that, in their presence, fires were readily kindled, without using a blower, both in a grate constructed for cooking, and other purposes, and standing in an open fire place in the kitchen; and also, in a common, cast iron, English grate, placed in a parlour fire place, without altering the existing size or form, of the opening or throat of the chimney; and that it appeared evident to them, that all the purposes proposed by Mr. Vaux, were perfectly attained. It was not pretended by the experimenter, that he had made any discovery, which could be denominated new, but, only that he had succeeded in proving erroneous, an opinion which is still generally prevalent, viz. that anthracite, cannot be used for cooking, excepting in a stove, or grate, forbidding its convenient use, in consequence of the supposed necessity for bringing forward the back, and closing the throat of the chimney.

The committee believe, that Mr. Vaux has perfectly succeeded in proving the incorrectness of this opinion. By order, THOS. P. JONES, Secretary.

FROM THE FRANKLIN JOURNAL.

Remarks upon the Use of Anthracite, and its Application to the various purposes of Domestic Economy.

The use of the anthracite, as a fuel, has been so generally approved, that it seems likely to supersede, to a great degree, all other substances both in manufactories and families. In almost every case, where it has been tried for parlour use, it may be said to have gained the preference over, even the best hickory wood; and it is not unlikely that at no distant day, it will obtain an equally firm footing in our kitchens. Notwithstanding however, the number and variety of trials that have been made, it does not appear that any particular form of grate, or size of flue, has as yet obtained a general, or decided preference: in fact, it is rather remarkable, that some of the first attempts should be adhered to, when their inconveniences are but too obvious. This is probably attributable to the want of a collection of facts, ascertained with correctness, which might serve to settle the general principles applicable to the subject. To assist in forming such a collection, the following remarks are put upon paper, by an individual who has given much attention to the use of the anthracite, during the last four years. It is quite probable, that similar observations may have been made by others, but as the results were new to himself, and to almost all with whom he has conversed, he is inclined to believe that, if known, they have not received the attention to which they are entitled.

The first experiments were made on the fourth, fifth, and sixth, of the fourth month (April,) 1826, and were intended to determine, whether a great draught, and a small flue, are indispensable, in order to burn the coal with ease, and to procure the quantity of heat required for ordinary purposes, and were made in the following manner.

A common cast iron Liverpool grate, was placed in a large open wash-house chimney, and being merely supported upright, by means of dry bricks, the flue was left to its ordinary size as when used with a large wood fire. The fire chamber of the grate, was entirely of iron and not lined with brick, or any other substance. A fire was first kindled with Swatara coal, as being the easiest to ignite, and was continued throughout a day.

On the following day, a fire was made of Schuylkill coal, and on the third day, of the Lehigh. In each case, the fire was as good as those made of the same kinds of coal in other grates, and required about the same attention to keep up the combustion; the Swatara coal, requiring the smallest quantity of charcoal to kindle it, and the Lehigh, the largest: whilst a much greater proportion of the former was bright and glowing than of the latter. The Schuylkill coal appeared to be at a medium between the two in these respects.

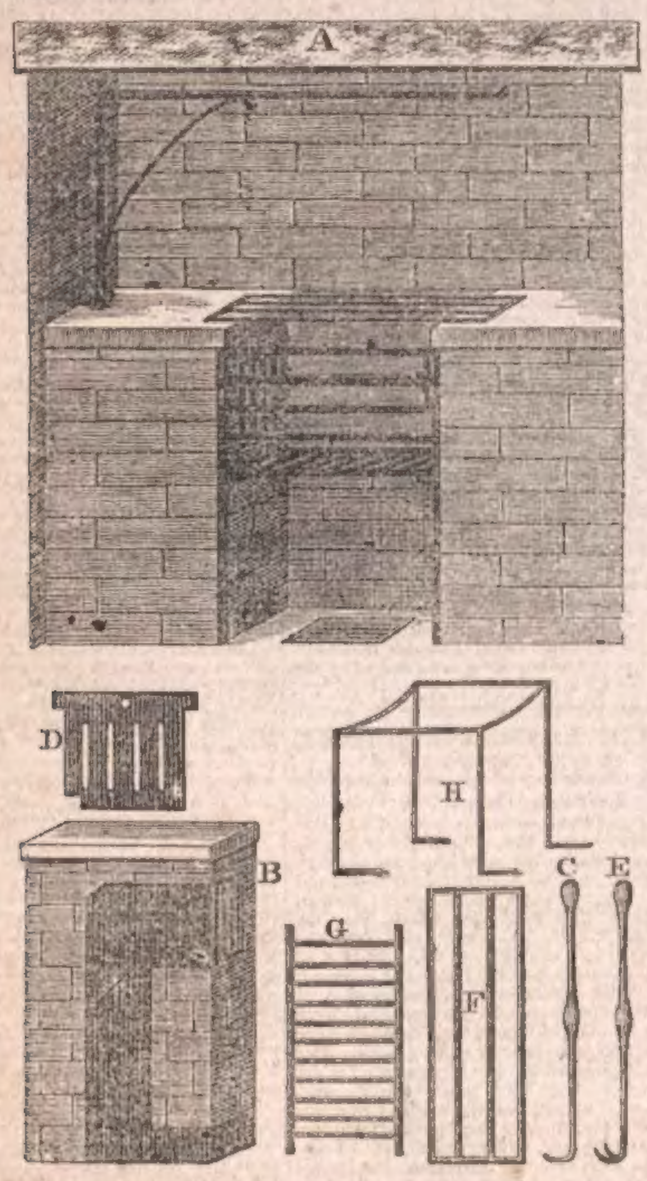
Another trial was made by placing several iron bars upon the and-irons, in an open Franklin stove, upon which the coal was burned with perfect ease, making a beautiful fire, and casting out a heat quite equal to that from wood.

From these results, it seems that a small flue, and a great draught, are not indispensable, for the purpose of making a good fire of anthracite. The latter, it is true, is of some importance in kindling the fire, but if a blower be used, the draught will be greater, and the fire be more quickly kindled, with a wide flue, than with a narrow one. The common objections to a fire of anthracite, now that the difficulty of kindling is surmounted, are, that it throws more dust into the room than wood does, and imparts an unpleasant dryness to the air. These objections are certainly in many cases well founded, and their removal is of importance to persons of delicate constitutions, and to those who are studious of neatness in their parlour arrangements. That they generally, if not always, proceed from having the flue too much contracted, and the grate too much projected into the room, there can be no doubt. By an increase in the size of the flue, and by placing the grate more backward in the chimney, the objections here referred to, may be entirely obviated; but, in that case, it may be needful to increase the size of the grate, so as to produce an increased quantity of heat, as a portion of it must necessarily escape, by an enlargement of the flue. A parlour grate, erected in conformity to these views, is found to answer perfectly well.

The next experiment, was made in order to determine whether the common culinary operations of a family could be carried on as conveniently with coal as with wood. For this purpose the first mentioned grate was removed, and placed in a common kitchen chimney, with a wide flue, and open front, and all the usual processes of family cooking, &c. and found to answer in the most satisfactory manner. The use of this grate was continued for some weeks, until the plan of another was fully decided upon, embracing alterations calculated to obviate some small inconveniences. This grate having been permanently erected in the place of the former, it has been used daily with the anthracite coal, during the last four months, for all the kitchen purposes of a small family, (except baking of bread, which has not been tried,) and has proved as complete in all respects, as the common wood fire. In some points it is in fact preferable, as it does not require the cook to stoop, as at a wood fire, and the fuel is supplied with much less labour; and the steam and other exhalations being carried off by the open flue, the comforts of the kitchen, are in no way diminished, but, on the contrary, increased, by an entire exemption from the too common annoyance of smoke.

The following is a plan, and description, of the kitchen grate, thus put into use.

A. Front view of the chimney-place, grate, crane, &c.
B. The side flue, to assist the draught.
C. Poker, about three feet in length.
D. A cast iron plate, used to partition off a part of the grate, so as to make a small fire.
E. Hooks, for lifting and drawing out the moveable bottom of the grate.
F. Guard iron to be placed above the fire for pots, &c. to stand upon.
G. Bottom of the grate, made moveable.
H. Stand, for the tin roaster.



The fire-place is three feet ten inches high, and three feet ten inches wide.

The grate is one foot six inches wide, nine inches deep, and the bottom fourteen inches above the hearth; the bars are three quarters of an inch in thickness, and the space between them, an inch and a half: the bottom bars, are an inch thick, and an inch apart. The front bars are of square iron, and the upper one is moveable, and falls forward, so as to be on a level with the second, forming a convenient situation for a toaster, or other article, to be placed before the fire.

The side platforms, are two feet one inch high, containing the side flues, which are two and a half inches, by four inches, covered at top by a soap stone slab.

The main flue is five inches and a half wide, and runs all across the chimney.

The guard iron, is one foot ten inches long, and nine inches wide, with bars, half an inch square, and two inches asunder.

This grate is of a size suited to a small family, but by extending its dimensions, accommodation may be had for the largest establishments. A second crane may be added, and the depth towards the back of the chimney, increased, without injury to the other arrangements. The usual operations of boiling, roasting, and broiling, in a proper state of the fire, may be performed with the greatest ease; and after being accustomed to the use of it, there is little doubt, but our cooks would, in general, prefer the coal fire, to the wood.

The kitchen fire, referred to, has always been kindled without a blower, merely by using dry bark, which, on experience, is found to be extremely well suited for the purpose, and in case of the fire sinking below what may be required for any particular operation, it may be revived, by adding a few pieces of wood or bark. But a blower may often be a convenience, and may be made with a common sheet of iron, adapted to close the chimney from the grate, upwards.

It has been found by experience, that the softer kinds of coal, are the best for small fires, and for cooking in general, as they burn more freely than the other kinds. With all kinds however, especial care must be taken, to have provided a supply of dry oak, or hickory wood, bark or charcoal, as, without one or the other of these, always at hand, great inconvenience may be sustained. Pine wood, cedar, or chips, are of little, or no use, to kindle the coal.

There is an advantage in keeping coals upon a flooring of boards or brick, so as to prevent their being mixed with earth, a very small quantity of which, will injure the fire: and coal loaded by hand, is preferable for grates, to that moved with the shovel, as the fine stuff, is also injurious to a grate fire, though it may be advantageously used in a close stove.

Both parlour and kitchen grates, upon the plans abovementioned, have been found to answer so fully, that the writer of these notes, has made no provision for a wood fire in his house.

11 Mo. 1, 1826.

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* It was made by Stephen P. Morris, corner of Third and Walnut streets, and put up by Raper Smith, Arch, near Fifth street.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL AND PHILOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

To PETER DUPONCEAU, Esq.

I have the pleasure to announce and communicate to you, that during the course of my present researches into the history of America, I have been successful in discovering the existence of several ancient Alphabetical Glyphic Inscriptions, belonging to this continent.

The wonderful discoveries lately made in Europe by Champollin and others, relating to the Alphabetical Inscriptions of Egypt and Persia, have led to important results. Your actual attempts to reduce the Chinese characters, to primitive Alphabetical or syllabic elements, evince that much is yet to be learned of the ancient modes of expressing and communicating ideas.

My late discovery will form another link in the chain of philological investigation, and become a very important auxiliary in our historical researches. I allude principally to the inscriptions on the ruins of the ancient city of OTOLUM, near PALENQUE, in CHIAPA, one of the primitive cities of America, whose ruins are 32 miles in circumference! They have been partly made known by a work of Del Rio and Cabrera, published in 1822; but so imperfectly, that a high reward is offered in France, for an account more perfect. Meantime it is from the plates of Del Rio, that I have been enabled already to ascertain the nature of the characters inscribed in the walls of this AMERICAN THEBES, to reduce them to their Alphabetical elements, and read many of them.

My intention, at present, is merely to announce to you, and to the friends of historical knowledge, this additional discovery, stating also how I was led to the result, but leaving for future communications, the numerous details which are involved therein.

The characters of OTOLUM are totally different from any other we are acquainted with, since they are formed by many curvilineal figures, compactly connected or blended together, and forming square groups in vertical series.

Comparing them with the Chinese characters, that are groups of plain rectilinear elements; or the Persian, that form rows of arrow lines; or the Egyptian, that seem rows of distinct figures, &c. I found unity of purpose, but no identity nor similarity of execution.

Searching throughout the whole of the ancient Alphabets for this similarity, I found none that offered the curvilinear elements of the OTOLUM characters, except the OLD LYBIAN, or primitive Alphabet of North Africa, given us by Gramay, Purchas, Gebelin, &c. This Alphabet (one of the most ancient, since it may have been that of the Atlantes or Getulians, the ancestors of the actual Berbers) is quite symbolical, like the Egyptian phonetic: it has 16 letters only—5 are vowels, each being the first letter of the five senses; and 11 consonants, being the first letters of the 4 elements and 7 planets. By some slight variations, these consonants are increased to 16, giving 21 letters altogether. In this complex Alphabet every letter is a symbol: thus the 5 vowels A. E. I. O. U. are represented by coarse delineations of the ear, the eye, the nose, the tongue and the hand. It is in this philosophical Alphabet, that I found the elements of the OTOLUM characters and inscriptions. But the letters instead of being rows, form compact groups, each group being a word, or short sentence.

All the Lybian *letters* or *symbols* are found; but they are sometimes modified or ornamented: these ornaments and additions increase the difficulty of reading them, which is very great, owing to the modes of ascertaining the succession of the letters in the groups—however, the main letters are generally larger, and succeed each other from right to left. Appearances of syllabic combinations are often evident, and numbers are perspicuously delineated by long ellipsoids marking 10 with little balls for unities, standing apart.

These OTOLUM characters, are totally different from the Azteca or Mexican paintings, which are true symbols, and also from every other American mode of expressing ideas by carvings, paintings, or quipus. They appear besides to belong to a peculiar language, distinct from the Azteca, probably the TZENDAL, (called also Chontal, Celtal, &c.) yet spoken from Chiapa to Panama, and connected with the Maya of Yucatan. The following are some of the words decyphered: TOOO, UOXAC, BEN, EXOO, BALKE XIII, PEH-OLE, PET-AB, AKE XIV, ET XXIII, &c. &c.

Thus we have another clue to our historical and philological researches: The Empire of OTOLUM in central America, founded on the river Tulija, by the Dinasty of VOTAN,, who perhaps were the NEITOS (Neptunes) of North Africa and South Europe, and a branch of Atlantes or Hetulians or Autoloes, will become interesting to study. The statues of OTOLUM, represent a peculiar race of men with large aquiline noses, thick lips, and conical heads, and appear different from most of the actual American tribes. They were one of the numerous colonies established in America in ancient times, and who brought with them the civilization, language, arts, sciences, &c. of primitive antiquity. Whence the striking analogies, Egyptian, Persians, Turanians, Hindoos, &c. and the polished nations of Americas; namely, the Mexicans, Peruvians, Muiscas, Chilians, Apalachians, Haytians, Mayans, Utatlans and Otolans.

C. S. RAFINESQUE.

1st. January, 1827.

Saturday Evening Post.

$2 PER ANNUM—*in advance.*

All subscriptions if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 50 for six months.

The Anniversary of the Eighth of January, 1815, the day so fortunate to the American arms, in the late war with Great Britain, was celebrated in this city, and in Washington, by a Public Dinner, which was numerously and very respectably attended, and in various other parts of the United States.

Our Governor by issuing new commissions to all the county officers, instead of continuing them by proclamation, will call into the State Treasury, a sum exceeding $2000: As each officer on receiving his commission pays a FEE which goes into the Treasury.—For each commission a Fee of Four Dollars is paid, and for each Bond given, Seventy-five Cents is demanded

On Tuesday evening, a young man thrust his hand through the bulk window of Mr. Le Huray's watch-store, in north 2d street, and seized a number of watches, with which he attempted to make his escape—leading the cry of 'stop thief.' A young man who attempted to seize him was stabbed in his eye—several others received severe wounds before the youth was secured. The watches were recovered and the thief committed.

COMMUNICATION.

FREE DISCUSSION.

Societies established for the purpose of promoting useful knowledge are becoming more numerous, and it is believed their good effects are felt and acknowledged by many. There is an Institution of this kind established in Zane street, on the most liberal principles. The subjects for discussion are religious and moral; and no *Test* is required from those who wish to become members.—It is only necessary that a candidate be a man of good moral character, that he be recommended by a member of the society, and that he pay 25 cents, as an initiation fee. The subject before the society is on CAPITAL PUNISHMENT; which was commenced on Wednesday evening last, at the Phœnix Hall, Zane street. It will probably be resumed a few successive Wednesday evenings.

Strangers may be admitted *three* times, before they become members. Ladies are invited to attend gratuitously at all times.

COMMUNICATION.

A Mr. George H. Munday, Carver and Gilder, No. 65 South Fourth street, has just issued among his friends, and at all the public Hotels, a card, appertaining to his line of business; one of them was handed to me last week, which for beauty of design, elegance in form and of workmanship, reflects the highest honour on the engraver, Mr. Wm. E. Tucker, and surpasses every thing heretofore presented to the public. Mr. Munday has, with a taste truly original, designed his card on the true principles of attraction, and to render it *more so*, he has introduced two correct likenesses of our favorite Miss Kelly one in an elegant Frame, the other still life; she is viewing herself in a superb mirror, resting on a mantle place, and a gentleman is pointing the attention of a lady to the frame; the ground work of those characters seems to be a drawing or ware-room. We do not know which to admire most, the idea of the piece, or the workmanship; both, however, reflects honour and credit on the gentlemen; and for their enterprizing design which has for its object the advancement of arts, and the encouragement of native genius and talent, we have expressed ourselves in favour of this card, for reasons, which we are convinced would actuate others, who may and have seen this specimen of engraving. It is calculated to answer various purposes; we hope it may answer that for which it was intended, to the fullest extent.

A FRIEND TO GENIUS.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

On Saturday, in the House of Representatives of this state, Mr. P. Stephens submitted a resolution to the house, proposing the removal of the seat of government from Harrisburg to Northumberland, which was laid on the table. It was called up on Monday, and referred to a committee. Both branches of the legislature adjourned on Monday, to celebrate the eight of January.

The Legislature of Delaware is in session. The House of representatives were organized on the 2d. Archibald Hamilton being chosen Speaker. The Senate formed a quorum on the afternoon of the day following, and H. Whitely was chosen Speaker.

The Legislature of New-York assembled on the 2d inst. The Lieutenant Governor (TALLMADGE) took the Chair of the Senate, and ERASMUS ROOT was chosen Speaker of the House, he receiving 74 votes, and Francis Granger receiving 33 votes. Gov. Clinton's Message is a voluminous despatch, of much intrinsic merit, and we should be pleased to have been enabled to furnish a part of it to our readers.

The legislature of Maine assembled at Portland on Wednesday of last week. In the senate, Robert P. Dunlap was chosen president, and in the house, John Ruggles, was elected speaker.

On Wednesday, 27th ultimo, Hutchins G. Burton, was re-elected governor of the state of North Carolina; John Haywood, public treasurer; William Hill, Secretary of State; and Joseph Hawkins, comptroller; all without opposition.

The legislature of Georgia has abolished the board of public works in that state. They have soon got tired of internal improvement.—Among the legislative acts of the Legislature of Georgia, at the Session just closed, were appropriations to the amount of 125,000 dollars for improving the navigation of watercourses within the State. The bill introduced into the senate to dismiss Mr. Fulton, the engineer, has been laid on the table for the remainder of the session, by a large majority.

The Message of Governor Ray, of *Indiana*, delivered on the 8th ult. to the Legislature of that state, occupies *thirteen* columns of the Indiana Recorder, a paper nearly as large as this.

The Message of Governor Lincoln, of Massachusetts, transmitted on the 3d ult. is not so long, though copious enough. It is called, in the Salem papers, "a business-like, common sense document."

The legislature of Illinois assembled at Vandalia on Monday, 4th December. On Tuesday, Ninian Edwards was qualified as Governor of that State, on which occasion his inaugural address, occupied about two hours in the delivery. The genius of invention must be at its itself, for "the times" require, or will soon want, letter saving and reading-saving machines, if your Presidents, Governors, Members of State Legislature, *et cætera*, continue improving in composition as rapidly as they have done for a few years past.

An illiberal and ill-advised attack (says the Aurora, and we subscribe to the terms,) upon Dr. M'Henry, late Editor of the American Monthly Magazine, has lately appeared in the Boston Statesman. The Doctor is charged in an unqualified manner with having "decamped and left the contributors to the Magazine unpaid;" and that the accusation may make a deeper impression upon the mind of the reader, it is blended with the story of distressed female of talent, who, it is stated, sent several pieces of poetry to the Magazine without receiving the promised compensation.* Could so serious a charge as this be confined to the limits of our city, where the character of Dr. M'Henry is well known, it would be unnecessary to reply to it, but as the calumny has been widely circulated, common justice requires that the cruel and erroneous statement be rectified, which can be done in a few words.

Dr. M'Henry was the *editor*, and not the *proprietor* of the Magazine, as appears upon the face of every number, where the *proprietor's* name is also to be found. He was in no manner responsible for the pecuniary concerns of the Magazine, but received a stipulated compensation for his services as Editor. Thus much appears upon the face of the work, and clearly shows that he was in no manner bound to compensate contributors to the work. As to the charge of having *decamped*, Dr. M'Henry was in England a few months on business, but his family remained here, engaged successfully in mercantile pursuits, in which he embarked several years ago, when he came to reside in this city, and has firmly established a character, the very opposite of that pourtrayed in the Statesman.

[*Where we disposed to say a word, we could tell in what instance, and where this vile and unjustifiable charge, would be properly applied—but not against Dr. M'Henry; for him we have the highest personal respect—*Ed.*]

AUCTION DUTIES.

The sum of $42,837 12-100 was paid into the State Treasury, for the quarter embracing the months of September, October and November, to wit:

Benjamin Tevis,	$9,860 39
John F. Lewis,	6,975 88
John Jennings,	5,418 25
Mahlon Gillingham,	5,181 73
Joshua Lippincott,	4,214 31
Tobias Wagner,	4,115 12
Peter Graham,	2,182 07
Michael Nisbet,	1,902 93
Henry Rowen,	1,458 58
Moses Thomas,	1,129 69
T. B. Freeman,	908 96
Total,	$42,837 12

An increase on the preceding quarter of upwards of $13,000.

SLAVERY.—A letter has been received at Plymouth, Eng. from an officer of his majesty's ship Aurora, Captain Austen, giving an account of the capture of a Spanish slave schooner, under Dutch colors, attended with horrible circumstances. It appears that two officers, with a boat's crew, were sent on board of the vessel to examine her papers. The captain represented her as a Dutch schooner, laden with sugar and after searching a considerable time nothing to the contrary was discovered. Something, however, having occurred to raise their suspicions, one of the officers descended into the hole, and, after some search, accidently perceived the leg of a black man under a curtain, and on pulling aside the curtain, more than 240 slaves were found in a state of dreadful starvation! They had been at sea from the coast of Guinea, 47 days; and 60, out of the 200 and odd had died on the passage, together with three others the day after the capture. Only one days provision was left in the schooner; and, on throwing a ham amongst them, they fought for it like hungry dogs.

Mr. Fulton, whilom in the service of North Carolina as Civil Engineer, made a long report to the legislature of Georgia at the commencement of its present session. This report was highly bepraised, but unfortunately for Mr. Fulton's fame, some mischievous book-worm discovered that it was all—borrowed! and in the last Georgia Statesman he has published in one column the original text, and in a parallel column Mr. Fulton's copy, which shows him to be, at least, a faithful copyist. The writer then adds, that "if the curious reader be patient enough to pursue the comparison further, he may find the residue of Mr. Fulton's Report in the sixth volume of Rees' Cyclopedia, under the article Canal!"

The population of Canada is rapidly increasing both by emigration and by natural increase.—That of Lower Canada, according to the official returns made last winter, was 420,679.—The number of settlers who have arrived at Quebec from Great Britain and Ireland, within the last eight years, is a little short of 80,000, of whom it is computed that about a third have settled in Lower Canada, a third in Upper Canada, and the other third have come to the United States.

The persons who broke from Bridewell Prison, New York, about a week ago, were Smith and Roberts. Their escape was most extraordinary. Being known as old offenders and prison breakers, they were ironed and shackled with the ribbons, otherwise called ox chains half an inch thick, connected with a strong iron staple in the floor, and confined in a room cased with iron, the windows of which were cross barred with plates of wrought iron half an inch thick, clenched in a stone wall two and a half feet thick. It was thought that two good workmen, with all necessary tools, could not have got out in six hours; yet, astonishing as it may seem, Roberts and Smith broke through all, gained the outside, let themselves down 20 feet by their blankets, and escaped. If caught again, they may expect not only ribbons, but cuirasets, amulets, bracelets, and the other decorations to which the greatest rogues are entitled.

The following statement, extracted from an official paper from the General Post Office, exhibits the nett amount of Postage which accrued in each State and Territory, for the year which ended on the 31st of March, 1826.

New York,	$112,536 15
Maine,	22,916 07
Vermont,	12,305 31
New Hampshire,	11,827 78
Massachusetts,	92,428 93
Rhode Island,	12,662 90
Connecticut,	27,640 71
New Jersey,	15,584 05
Delaware,	4,690 93
Maryland,	56,046 13
Pennsylvania,	118,066 58
Ohio,	27,479 92
Michigan Territory,	1,732 51
Virginia,	67,294 81
North Carolina,	24,505 08
South Carolina,	44,763 65
Kentucky,	23,111 64
Georgia,	39,428 23
Louisiana,	27,477 16
Illinois,	2,446 64
Tennessee,	16,112 07
Alabama,	18,092 58
Indiana,	4,996 23
Missouri,	5,288 65
Arkansas Territory,	783 65
Florida Territory,	1,579 09
District of Columbia,	11,518 44
Mississippi,	9,574 97
Grand Total,	$912,893 08

A list of the Clerks employed in the General Post office has been laid before Congress, from which we learn that the pay of all of them amount to $228 100.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the late arrivals at New-York we have English dates of the 27th Dec. The British parliament assembled on the 21st. A large assemblage convened to hear the King's opening speech, descriptions of which are inserted at great length in the British Journals. They say the railing round the throne was removed, and the throne itself brought forward, so that upon the whole the House exhibited a display of magnificence and splendour commensurate with the greatness of the British Empire. At one o'clock the Lord Chancellor entered the House, accompanied by the Earl of Liverpool and the Members of the Privy Council. Among the ladies present was Mrs. Coutts, who was dressed in a black velvet pelisse, with a rich ermine tippet thrown over a lace scarf, a diamond necklace and head-dress, with a profusion of feathers and other splendid ornaments. Soon after one o'clock the Judges entered and took their seats upon the Woolsack. The Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester, and a great portion of the Peers of the United Kingdom, arrived in quick succession, and amongst those who, by courtesy, were admitted to the body of the House, was the Prince Esterhazy, and others of the Foreign Ambassadors. The firing of the Park guns announced the approach of his Majesty, who entered the House at two minutes to two o'clock precisely, preceded by the officers of the Household. His Majesty took his seat on the right hand by the Lord High Steward, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Graves, on the left by the Earl of Liverpool, the Marquis of Anglesea, &c. The Commons were then summoned to attend at the bar of the House. The Members of the House of Commons entered, preceded by the Usher of the Black Rod, and the Speaker in his full robes. Before the speaker had reached the Bar of the House, however, the King commenced his speech, which we do not deem of importance sufficient to insert here. It occupied about seven minutes in the delivery, and at its conclusion, his majesty left the throne and proceeded through the painted chamber to his state carriage, from thence to St. James' Palace, amidst the cheers of a numerous multitude.

The news from Greece is generally of a more favourable aspect. A great number of the inhabitants of Rumelia had rebelled against the Porte.

A letter from Mr. Orlando, one of the late Greek Deputies to a Member of Parliament in London, dated Marseilles, October 31, states the news from Greece is favourable. The Turkish fleet was at Mytilene, the Greeks at Samos; both inactive.

The Turkish fleet which was at anchor near Scio, had, according to a Trieste account of November 5th, sailed from Constantinople, without making any new attack. Great complaints are still made of the Greek pirates.

Lady Cochrane had paid a visit to Leghorn, and was received by the Greek residents with ardent demonstrations of joy. After a short stay, her ladyship set out for Pisa, escorted by 500 Greeks on horseback, wearing their national costume.

The artisans in Lancashire and Yorkshire are in a deplorable state. Many families, once in the enjoyment of many comforts, are now unable by the most arduous labour, to procure the common necessaries of life.

A Glasgow paper says, "the poor labouring people, are now obliged to wash their clothes without soap, go to bed without a candle, and to live on oatmeal, potatoes, and fish, and such other articles as are the produce of the districts in which they reside.

Petitions are pouring in from all quarters of England against the Corn Laws. Ministers intend to present the views of the government upon this subject immediately after the recess.

Experiments have been successfully made in England for obtaining gas from Peat. The gas is said to afford a much more brilliant light than coal gas, it contains no sulphur, and requires no purification; a piece of white paper may be held over the flame, without being in the least sullied, and it is perfectly free from offensive smell.

The arrival of Lord Beresford at Lisbon, excited a great sensation among the inhabitants, who expressed great joy on the occasion. His reception at court was very flattering, and great benefit was expected from his pacific counsels.

A body of Portuguese emigrants have re-entered Portugal with the intention of subverting the charter of that kingdom. It produced a great sensation at Paris.

The state of Spain is said in the extreme. The invasion of Portugal by the Portuguese emigrants is said to have been urged on by the Court of Spain.

On the 9th July a fire broke out in Batavia, which destroyed 130 houses, and property to a considerable amount.

Count Beningsen, celebrated in the war between Russia and France, died at his seat at Benteln, in the 85th year of his age.

The Calcutta Government Gazette contains an account of the British agent at the Burmese Court taking possession of the newly acquired territory in Burmah, which was performed about the end of March, by the agent, Mr. Crawford, in company with several officers, and Mr. Judson, the American missionary.

Mr. H. G. Wakefield, one of the minor lions of the day, attracted much curiosity at Macclesfield, where he was on a visit. On one occasion a very droll scene presented itself. A person came running into a barber's shop with information that Mr. Wakefield was walking in the next street, so great was the desire of a person who was under the hands of the tonsor, to see the wonderful man, that he actually left the shop with a cloth over his shoulder and his chin covered with soap, followed, as fast they could run by all the other inmates.

A project is on foot for erecting a new iron bridge across the Thames, from Lambeth to the Horse-ferry road, the whole expense of which is calculated at only 163,500 pounds.

The parish clerk at Winkleigh, has a salary of one guinea per annum, *for* the winding up the church clock daily, and it has been calculated, that to earn this sum he has to travel a hundred and two miles, and ascend and descend 29,000 steps, and haul up 18 tons weight 3600 yards.

On the 18th Nov. a grand dinner was given to Sir Walter Scott, at the Admiralty, London—present the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Secretary Canning, Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. Huskisson, &c.—No politician of them but might have envied Sir Walter. After all his political consequence and exaltation, Mr. Jefferson took more interest, and found more delight, in his University, than in any thing else. So triumphs literature. Campbell, the poet, has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. The Glasgow Chronicle says—

"Never was there such a contested election within the walls of our ancient university. Never was genius so eminently successful against power, wealth, influence, interest and political party."

We have been favoured by a friend, says a Boston journal, with the perusal of an interesting letter, dated BERLIN, 15th *October*, 1826, from which we are permitted to make the following extract:

"At Vienna I saw the Imperial family at the Opera; and among them [illegible]

leon. I had my eye fixed upon the latter for more than two hours, retracing in my mind the eventful life of his sire, to whom he has a great resemblance.—The general turn of the head, the forehead, the eyes, and the superior part of the nose, are all his. There is a great deal of expression in the boy's features; he was deeply interested by the play, and contrary to every etiquette of so rigid a court as that to which he is attached, made no attempt to conceal his emotions: his mother repeatedly checked him, but to little purpose. He is a kind of spoiled child of his grand-father. It was the first time that the Emperor and his spouse had come to the Theatre, since his last sickness. He was enthusiastically received by the people, and returned the expressions of their loyalty by the most cordial manifestations of his pleasure in again being among them.

Annual Statement of the NORTHERN DISPENSARY, *for* 1826.

Twelve hundred and seventy-five Patients have been under the care of this Dispensary, from January 1, to December 31, 1826, inclusive, to wit:—

Remaining from last year,	11	
Admitted since that time,	1264	
		1275
Of whom the number recovered is	1209	
Relieved,	17	
Died,	30	
Removed and Irregular,	18	
Remaining under care,	10	
		1275

Receipts and disbursements have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Annual Contributions,	$195 00
Interest on United States Loan,	36 00
Ditto on Kensington Loan,	60 00
Income of Wills's Legacy,	245 00
Balance due Treasurer,	12 42
	$548 42

EXPENDITURES.

Balance due Treasurer, J. C. Browne,	$33 50
Medicine,	268 09
Apothecary's Salary,	80 00
Bleeding, Leeching and Cupping,	88 20
Cash paid for Surgical Instruments,	27 67
Printing,	7 75
Collector's Commissions,	19 72
Library Department,	6 40
Furniture,	17 09
	$548 42

The Managers of the Northern Dispensary in submitting the present Annual Report to the friends of humanity in the City of Philadelphia, and particularly, in the Northern Liberties, would call their attention to the important advantages resulting to the deserving poor of the community from such charity.

No one view may be said to be fostered by this institution—for unlike many Charitable Associations, it is not generally productive of idle dependence, in those who feel its benefits.

Although medical attendance and medicines are supplied, yet such articles as are commonly called the necessaries of life, are never provided. The recipients of our charity are therefore induced to exercise such Economy, while favoured with health, as to make all the provision in their power for the subsistance of themselves or families, against a time when they may be unfitted for exertion by the paralizing hand of disease.

To those who enjoy the advantages of competency, but have not experienced exemption from disease of any kind; more especially, of the obstinate character of the Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, which have for several years prevailed, and have thereby practically known the cost of medicines and medical attendance, we need hardly attempt to prove the obvious necessity for Institutions, which shall gratuitously supply the poor, with the essential means for procuring a restoration of health.

We have above submitted a statement of the number of patients attended by our physicians during the year, and their faithfulness proved, by the result of their practice.

We have also given a statement of the receipts and expenses, which we trust will act as a powerful inducement on the minds of true Philanthropists, to keep our Institution in remembrance, and according to their ability, to minister relief to our suffering fellow creatures.

We offer our heartfelt acknowledgements to those from whom the Institution has received aid, and hope that their example may be followed by many others; for without wishing to appear importunate, we must declare that our continued efficient operations depends on the sustaining support of a generous public.

The Institution has experienced great loss by the death of its venerable, and zealous friend, Dr. SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITTS, whose memory will be dear to the three Dispensaries so long as such charities exist.

In conclusion we may remark, that the Library established last year has proved serviceable to our Physicians—and request a continuance of contributions from the Editors of Periodical Medical Works.

Contributions, Donations and Legacies will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, John C. Browne, No. 334 North Front-street, at the Dispensary, No. 378 North Front-street, or by either of the Managers. By order,

GEORGE BOYD, President.

EDWIN P. ATLEE, Secretary pro tem.

EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1827.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of favours from the "Boston Bard," "Priscilla," "R." "Eliza," "A. Z.," "Peter Single," "Obadiah Shameface," &c. &c. We shall comply with the wishes of "M***."

We have no connexion with the concerns of the "Album." The friend at P—, who has requested us to discontinue sending that publication had better leave his directions where they will meet with more attention than from us. We would not disoblige our friend in this case, were we not actuated thereto by wholesome reasons.

We are about to print in a neat duodecimo form of upwards of 120 pages, the metrical compositions of our highly-gifted female correspondent "ELLEN." We impart this timely notice of our intention that the feelings and favourable disposition of the Ladies may be early enlisted in behalf of so praiseworthy an object. It is for a deserving Female we ask—nor shall we solicit in vain—the same liberality that has prompted the Ladies to encourage and promote the undertakings of individuals more forward to seek public favour, will also induce them, we trust, to cherish the Literary talents of an individual of their own sex.

The work will be put to press as soon as 500 names are obtained—price 75 cents, handsomely bound. Subscription papers will be put into the hands of the principal booksellers in a few days.

To-day we publish an article of considerable interest relative to the uses of ANTHRACITE. It is copied from that invaluable work, "The Franklin Journal, and American Mechanics' Magazine." The Editor, Dr. THOMAS P. JONES, Professor of Mechanics in the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, politely loaned us a wood engraving satisfactorily illustrative of the subject. The Franklin Journal, as it is particularly designed for the improvement of the useful arts in this country, should be in the hands of every young mechanic, for at the end of each volume it forms a complete Mechanical Library treating on various subjects connected with the [illegible]. It is published month-

$5 per annum. Each No. contains 72 pages, closely printed, embellished with wood cuts and copper plate engravings.

We have seen the proposals for a weekly Literary journal, to be published in this city under the editorial control of Dr. J. M'ILVAIN. We wish it success most cordially. We have the pleasure to be personally acquainted with the Literary qualifications of one of the projectors of this new work, and we are satisfied that it promises to be deserving the unlimited patronage of the public. We shall insert next week the prospectus at length.

Our readers will forgive us the frequent exhortation wherein we indulge, in behalf of suffering indigence at this season of inclemency and increased expences, for really our hearts are full; our sympathy is excited to painfulness, in observing so much suffering and distress, even within this far-famed city of benevolence and plenty; and by persons too, in many instances, of no ordinary merit, brought low, alas! by the stroke of misfortune, and unable, from their wounds, to regain their wonted energies: or more probably, perhaps, through the decayed vigour of advanced life.

How painful to a feeling heart is the mere sight of such an object: the sight of decrepid old age labouring under the privations of poverty, in connection with corporeal ailments; particularly when better days have been seen by the sufferer, when the individual has tasted the sweets of competence, perhaps affluence; and now, oh! bitter reverse, has not even wherewith to ward off the pangs of absolute want and its consequent bitter suffering.

Or perhaps, the object of our sympathy is a necessitous father, surrounded by a starving family, his sorrowing spouse striving to cheer up his depressed spirit, while, dead to comfort, through the intensity of his grief, groans of anguish break forth from his bursting bosom, responded to by the rending sobs of surrounding innocents, who cling upon their parent, through excess of affection, mingled with sensations of correspondent agony.

Oh! ye affluent! in possession of every delight! with large supplies of this world's goods: houses stored, and coffers still overflowing, Oh! seize the golden opportunity afforded you in scenes like this, of amplifying your joy! of procuring to yourselves additional felicity! of augmenting your luxuries by the ennobling luxury of doing good! Cease to act on the pusilanimous principle of selfish gratification; let your vehicles of ease and elegance convey you rather to the poor man's hovel than to the ball-room or the theatre; and into the palsied hand of suffering decrepitude, rather than into that of the stage player, or the dancing master, let your benefaction descend: so shall your own heart not condemn you, and you will happily become the recipients of his blessings, who, but for your bounty, had most probably perished.

Abstract of Canal Commissioners' Report.

Since our last publication, the Commissioners of the Pennsylvania Canal have made their Report to the Legislature of the Commonwealth. This report is satisfactory to the public, and gives hopes of a spirited co-operation on the part of the Legislature, with the exertions of the Commissioners and of spirited individuals. Since the commencement of their labours, the Commissioners have surveyed *five* different routes, with a view to a perfect understanding of the facilities of our state for internal improvement, and of the best location of that part upon the credit or success of which, future undertakings must depend. The following is a list of the routes as reported.

1st. A survey of the Northern route, by the Susquehanna, west branch, Bonnemahoning, Clarion river and Allegheny, from the mouth of the Juniata to the mouth of the Kiskeminetas, under the direction of Judge Geddes, assisted by William Wilson, Esq.

2d. A survey of the Allegheny river, from the mouth of the Kiskeminetas, to that of French creek, with a view to a connection with Lake Erie, by the same gentleman.

3d. A survey of the Juniata route, from the mouth of the Juniata to that of the Kiskeminetas, by Canvas White, Esq. assisted by Mr. Olmstead.

4th. A survey of the north branch of the Susquehanna, from Northumberland to the New York line, by Mr. Bennett, of Luzerne county, under the immediate superintendence of Judge Scott, a member of the board.

5th. A survey of routes, through Cumberland and Franklin counties, to the Potomac river, and by the Conococheague or Monocacsy and Conewago, to the Susquehanna, by John Mitchell, Esq. of Centre county.

These routes do not include all the surveys contemplated by the act of the Legislature that constituted the board of Commissioners. A route from Philadelphia through Lancaster and Chester County to the Susquehanna, and one to connect the line of the proposed Chesapeake and Ohio Canal with the Juniata, were omitted to give more time, and greater funds to those portions of the survey that required more immediate attention, as being primary objects without which the others would not be required.

It was thought advisable to commence the work at or near Harrisburg, at the termination of the *Union Canal*, previously to which it was determined to fix on the general dimensions of the work, which, after much deliberation were settled as follows:

Width at the water line,	40 feet.
Width at the bottom,	28
Depth,	4

The dimensions were a little varied at the section from Harrisburgh to the mouth of the Juniata—being three feet wide at the top and bottom, with six inches depth, and one inch and a half descent in a mile.

The cost of this division or scheme was estimated by Mr. Strickland at $405,511—but contractors appeared who took its several parts at an aggregate of much less; but these contracts have proved ruinous to some of the persons engaged, thus justifying the opinion of Mr. Strickland.

No little difficulty occurred in the board to decide upon the proper location of the western section of the canal, commencing at the Kiskeminetas, and proceeding along the banks of the Allegheny to Pittsburgh. An Engineer of great science was employed in the survey of to accommodate the citizens of Pittsburgh, who were extremely solicitous to have the canal terminated on their side of the river.—It was found that the cost of bringing the canal from the proposed point to Pittsburgh by an eastern route would very far exceed that of a western route—yet the claims of Pittsburgh to the immediate advantages of the canal appear very strong, and it is understood that the canal is to cross the Allegheny by an aqueduct near the mouth of the Kiskeminetas, descend the western shore of the Allegheny, and again cross towards the city by another aqueduct—though, such location adding greatly to the cost, is to be considered as subject to the revision of the legislature. We subjoin an extract from the report showing the difference in the estimated cost of the two routes.

For excavation,	$96,987 63
For locks, culverts, and small aqueducts,	50,044 21
For the large feeder aqueduct over the Allegheny,	70,000 00
For bridges,	9,045 00
	$122,061 14

If the canal shall hereafter cross the Allegheny, at Pine creek, a sum not less than $85,000 must be allowed for the aqueduct, and the further sum of $46,918 02 for the remaining distance, between the end of the aqueduct and the termination at Pittsburg, according to the late estimate of Mr. Roberts. So that the whole sum yet required for this division of the canal, according to its present location, exclusive of damages to private property, not yet ascertained, is $354,097 78. If, on the contrary, the present location be rescinded, and the canal be continued down to the west side, so as to end in the Allegheny, opposite Pittsburg, the $85,000 will be saved, and $55,397 36, must be added, for the distance between Pine creek and Pittsburg, making the whole estimated cost yet to be incurred, $277,488.50. The length of line now under contract on the western division, is 24 miles and 7 chains, with 36 feet of lockage, distributed among five locks. The total fall from the top of the aqueducts at Kiskeminetas, to the bottom of the river at Pittsburg, is 81 feet, so that 45 additional feet of lockage will be required to complete the communication. The remaining distance by the eastern side, is 5 miles 33 chains, that on the western side, 5 miles and 32 inches.

The difference in the cost between these two routes is certainly very great, yet, it must be recollected, that much is due to the capital of the west; her growing importance, and her past zeal in the cause of internal improvement, entitles her opinion to much weight in the councils of the state, and renders it proper that her convenience should be consulted even at the risk of much pecuniary sacrifice. In addition to the two sections of the canal at the eastern and western extremities,—attention has been given to the construction of a navigable *feeder* from French Creek in Crawford County, to the summit level at the Conneaut Lake; a survey has been made of this line by Major Douglass.

We trust, as friends of internal improvement, that the Legislature of the state, will take the earliest means to encourage the labours of the Commissioners—and to give renewed vigour to the exertions of those who are engaged upon the different sections—public opinion has been too decidedly expressed upon this subject to be mistaken; and we trust the time is now not far distant, when like New York, our State may hear from its Chief Magistrate an annual statement of the amount of canal tolls—and see that they are fast expunging the amount of cost, and essentially diminishing the general and particular tax bill of the state.

Were it not that the performance would be entirely superfluous, his character as a *Bard* being now so indisputably established, we might indulge ourselves once again, in exhibiting to our readers, some additional evidences of the poetic genius of the BOSTON BARD. We might exemplify to our patrons this honourable distinction in him by an amplified republication of his beautiful effusions, already existing in almost every periodical journal on this continent, and even in many of European locality: we might, in this way, we observe, demonstrate his superior genius, and, by the same act, discover to an enlightened community, the high claims he has upon our benevolence—claims growing out of services actually performed to our benefit, for which, notwithstanding, he has never been adequately remunerated.

But waving this ungracious plea, however equitably founded, we would present this admired labourer in the vineyard of pathetic poesy, him to whom we are so eminently indebted—we would bring this distinguished personage before our sympathising fellow christians, in all his present wretchedness.

Worn down by an incurable malady to the lowest state of corporeal prostration—houseless, except, as provided for by the hand of charity, and equally destitute of commiserating kinsfolk, and pecuniary resources; his present unprovided predicament is peculiarly forlorn and appalling, and forms, undoubtedly, a strong call upon the sympathies of his fellow probationers in this world of suffering and uncertainty.

We have been induced to these commiserating remarks, in consequence of a communication from the Boston Bard, who, being now engaged in preparing another volume of his muse for publication, under the impressive title of "The Eleventh Hour, by a Consumptive," has forwarded to us a subscription paper in furtherance of his design; and, from the sympathy impressing our feelings in his behalf, we cannot forbear to invite a humane public to call and promote both their own enjoyment and his benefit by contributing their signatures to the work.

The subjoined article relating to the same individual, is so pertinently applicable to the end we have in view in these observations, that, although it has already appeared in this paper, we transfer it again into our columns, as superceding any additional remarks by ourselves.

ODE.

When Freedom midst the battle storm
Her weary head reclined;
And round her fair majestic form,
Oppression vain had twined;
Amidst the din—beneath the cloud,
Great Washington appeared;
With daring hand rolled back the shroud,
And blest the sufferer cheered;

Spare, sparn despair! be great, be free!
With giant strength arise;
Stretch, stretch thy glorious Liberty,
Thy flag plant in the skies!
Clothe, clothe thyself in glory's robe,
Let shine thy manner gem;
Rule, rule the sea—possess the globe—
Go tell the world, a world is born,
Another orb gives light;
Another sun illumes the morn,
Another star the night;
Be just, be brave!—and let thy name
Henceforth Columbia be;
Wear, wear the oaken wreath of fame,
The wreath of Liberty!

He said—and lo, the stars of night
Forth to her banner drew;
And morn with pencil dipt in light,
The blushes on it drew;
Columbia's chieftain seized the prize,
All gloriously unfurled:
Soared with it to his native skies,
And waved it o'er the world.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The following are the drawn numbers in the Union Canal Lottery, 26th Class, which drew in this city on Wednesday last:

34 58 48 3 39 45 60 42

The following are the drawn numbers of the Delaware State Lottery, No. 5:

60 39 51 36 34 39 55 18

The Miss Gilbinghams gave a second grand Vocal Concert at Baltimore, on Wednesday evening last.

Mr. Willis, Professor of Music, from West Point, assisted by Mr. Hansen, of Philadelphia, gave a grand Concert at Washington city, on Thursday evening.

Three hundred and one persons are confined in the Maryland Penitentiary, of which number 261 are males, 40 females. 168 males are employed in weaving.

A census of the village of Rochester, N. Y. has been recently completed, which gives a population of seven thousand six hundred and sixty nine persons; exhibiting an unparalelled increase of 2590 in one year!

From the last number of the record it appears that 928 marriages took place in the city of Boston during the past year; being 35 more than those in 1825. The number of death in 1826 was only 1251, while those of 1825 amounted to 1450.

A man named Richard Colkit, of Vincentown, was found dead on Saturday last, in a place called Carr's cabin, in Burlington, N. J.

From the report by the Secretary of the Navy, it appears that the whole naval force, with the exception of three frigates, could be prepared for active service at sea in a few months, should the situation of the country require it.

The Norfolk Herald records the death of Mr. James Williamson, of that borough, aged 82 years. He "was a subscriber to the Herald for 32 years, and regularly, as the period of six months came round, he was punctually in the office to pay his subscription, never permitting a single day to elapse beyond the semi-annual term of payment."

Mr. Southey, the Poet Laureat, who was returned a Member of Parliament for Downton, has declined taking his seat, on the ground "that he did not possess such an estate as would qualify him."

Amongst the persons at present at the Seat of Government, is General Coffee, whose name is associated with the most daring and successful exploits of the Western Militia, in the campaigns of 1812-14-15, as well against the Indians as in defence of Louisiana.

The Bank of the United States has declared a dividend of three per cent. upon the profits of the institution for the last six months.

Mr. Cornelius Coulter, Merchant, of Milton, Del. killed a few days ago, two hogs raised by himself, which were less than two years old, one of which weighed 635 lbs.—the other 480—making 1215 lbs.

The Masonic Fraternity under direction of the Right Worshipful the Grand Lodge, of South Carolina, celebrated St. John's day last in Charleston, by a procession, and an oration in St. Michael's Church.

Horace Baker, of Westchester county, in New York, has invented a loom that will weave carpeting or diaper of any figure, with as much ease and rapidity as plain cloth is usually woven—a little more power only being required. It may be attended by any person capable of tying the yarn.

The Berkshire Mass. Memorial to Congress says, "There is not, at this day, a single woollen establishment in New England in full operation."

On the 21st ult. five Indian females were drowned in the St. Lawrence, near Lachine, by the upsetting of a canoe.

Four of the five negroes who were condemned at Hardinsburg, Kentucky, for the murder of Edward Stone and others, have been executed, and one of them reprieved.

David Bowen, in the town of Batavia, Genessee county, (N. Y.), whilst in the act of beating his wife, turned upon his son, a young man about twenty-two years of age, and stabbed him with a long pointed jack-knife, in the left breast just above the heart. Hopes are entertained of his recovery. The unnatural father was committed for trial.

A letter from Knoxville, (Tenn.) 27th December, says—"We have had here a severe conflagration. There were two persons consumed in the house burnt, in consequence of the rapid spreading of the flames, which it is supposed prevented their escape."

A Comet has been discovered for several evenings of last week, visible at a small distance S. E. of the planet Mars—it is at present too distant to form any correct judgment of its course, but we mention the fact to draw the attention of Astronomers to it—so says the National Intelligencer.

A lad of the name of Snively, lately died in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a mad fox about six months ago, and the disease did not make its appearance until about forty-eight hours before it terminated his life.

A bill has been brought into the Legislature of Virginia, to relieve a Mr. Lynch from the payment of taxes. Mr. L. is the father of 34 legitimate children, of whom 27 are now alive—he has been married four times, and is now a poor man. [27 children, and not one able to support the father!]

The expense of a railway from Albany to Connecticut river, on a route towards Boston, according to a survey made in Massachusetts, is estimated at 2,700,000 dollars; and that of a double railway at one million.

The Nashville Whig of the 23d ult. says:—"Another scene of bloodshed has recently been witnessed in this vicinity. Mr. Peyton Randolph, of Rutherford county, was wounded a few days since in a conflict with his brother-in-law, Mr. A. F. Keeble, and died in a short time."

Captain Center, of the brig Lama, at New-York, from Callao, reports that about the 5th of September, Bolivar declared himself President of Peru for life, with power to appoint his successor. The Vice President was also appointed for life, and his eldest son to succeed him.

CONGRESS.

The committee on commerce, in the Senate of the United States, to whom had been referred the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia, concerning a Break water, at the mouth of the Delaware, made a report on the 3d instant, in favour of the measure desired.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	42	23	65
New-York,	43	50	93
Baltimore,	19	15	34

GOOD FORTUNE AGAIN.

3 46 58

A PRIZE of $3,000 in the 27th Class of the Union Canal Lottery, was sold in shares at P. M. Lefever's Lucky Office, corner of Second and Race streets.

The Drama.

PHILADELPHIA—Saturday, January 6th, *Othello* and *Lover's Quarrels*—Monday, January 8th, *Virginius* and *The Dancer is in Him*. "Virginius" and "Colonel Tamper," Mr. Cooper, being for his benefit, and we understand, his last appearance in this city prior to his visiting Europe. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, it was a fashionable and well filled house, and we think would have been more so had Mr. C. selected some other play, for we good Philadelphians will become satiated, even with a good thing, if served up to us too often—we are confident, however, that no one left the house this evening dissatisfied with the acting of Mr. Cooper—we have repeatedly seen him in the character, but never before to our recollection did he give so fine a picture of the Roman Father. Of Mrs. Anderson's "Virginia" it is needless to speak; it was a performance that "goes down into the very heart at once." Mr. Cooper as Col. Tamper, in the farce, played with great spirit and effect, in which he was ably supported by Messrs. Jefferson and Wemyss, and Mesdames Wood, Darley & Anderson. The piece was most judiciously cast; this is as it should be, and for which Mr. Cooper deserves the thanks of the audience, for we do him the credit to suppose it was his work—we only wonder why Mr. Warren does not always give us the afterpieces in the same good style; he has talent in the company, and it is folly, nay, injustice, not to make use of it—he would give greater satisfaction were he to use a few good looking automaton figures instead of a portion of his "*Carte Dramatique*," generally pulled forward on such occasions—but more of this anon. After the performances a call was made for a re-engagement of Mr. Cooper, on which Mr. Cowell stepped forward, and stated, that Mr. Macready was to commence on Wednesday, which rendered it impossible for Mr. C. to extend his engagement; that Mr. C. returned his grateful acknowledgments, and very respectfully bid them farewell; but this did not appear to satisfy a portion of the audience, who still continued their calls for "Cooper," when Mr. Cowell again came forward; but no great was the clamour, he withdrew without being heard after making several unsuccessful attempts to speak; the noise then proceeded uninterrupted for eight or ten minutes when the "*dissatisfied few*," finding they could not gain their object, (a speech from Mr. Cooper, we presume,) without more ado gradually dispersed.

Tuesday, January 9th. *Charles the Second*, *Little Red Riding Hood* and *The Floating Beacon*—The "*Merry Monarch*," was welcomed by the most gloomy house this season; the spectators were "few and far between;" but those present however, had a treat in Jefferson's "Captain Copp;" it was nature itself.

Wednesday, January 10th. *Macbeth* and *Blue Devils*—"Macbeth," Mr. Macready, his first appearance in this City, he was enthusiastically received by a full house, and gave us perhaps the best representation of the character we have ever had upon our boards; with a good person and voice, he possesses the most perfect knowledge of stage effect; evidently the result of great study.

Thursday, January 11th. *Paul Pry* and *Cherry and Fair Star*.

Friday, January 11th, Mr. Macready's 2d night. *Hamlet* and the farce of *Intrigue*, or Married yesterday.

NEW-YORK. Mr. Pelby is playing at the Park Theatre, it is said he has improved since his trip to England.

Mr. Cleson made his last appearance in America, prior to his departure for England in "Iago," at his benefit on Thursday evening—Mr. C. we believe is the author of the continuation of Byron's "Don Juan," and a gentleman of considerable literary acquirements.

Mr. Gilfert, of the Bowery, and Mr. Simpson of the Park, have offered the use of their houses to the Greek Committee, the former for a *benefit*, the latter for a *ball*.

Dunlap, the veteran dramatist, has written a national drama, in two acts, untitled The Battle of New Orleans, which was played, for the first time, at the Park, on Monday last.

The first appearance of Madame Malebran, (the Garcia) at the Bowery Theatre, is postponed until the 15th instant.

Major Noah speaking of Mr. E. Forrest's Richard, says:—This attempt of Mr. Forrest, if not wholly successful, far exceeded the expectations of his friends. Richard the Third is undoubtedly the most difficult of Shakspeare's heroes to personate with effect throughout. The soliloquies comprise so many conflicting passions—there is so much subtlety and craft—so much ambition, treachery, hatred, and revenge—the readings are so various, and the styles differ so materially, that one actor can seldom follow another throughout the part. Each must be in himself original. Forrest was evidently a little nervous in a part of so much difficulty, and with the pointed observance of much critical acumen, but there is no doubt that with close study and frequent repetitions he will make the part a great one. His soliloquies were rather too formal and declamatory. He was deficient, occasionally, in that hurry and bustle, that quickness and animation, which distinguish the motives and movements of Richard. His readings were correct, and some passages were given with great force and effect. The tent scene was excellent; and there was, throughout, something to condemn, but much to applaud. These difficult parts demand more close study and observance than a performer with other heavy duties can devote to them. The house was crowded at all parts, and the benefit was a substantial one." Mr. F. has gone on to Albany, to finish an engagement there.

Mr. Hyatt of the Bowery Theatre, in announcing his Benefit, humorously observes, "*No bad weather on that occasion by particular desire.*"

Mr. Hewlett the "sable tragedian" gave an entertainment on Wednesday evening, at which he was to imitate Twenty different performers in tragedy, comedy and opera!!!—he stiles himself "the Proud Representative of Shakespeare's Heroes, and of both Hemispheres."

A young gentleman makes his first appearance on any stage this evening, at the Park Theatre, in the tragedy of "Barbarossa."

Mr. Conway is engaged at the Park, and is to appear as soon as Macready returns from Philadelphia, when they are to perform together.

Mr. Sandford, proprietor of the Lafayette, has in contemplation to send out to England, a competent person to select from the several Theatres there, a new and complete company for the season.

It is said, that Mr. Cooper and Mrs. Barnes are engaged for a few nights at the Boston Theatre, to be succeeded by Mr. Barnes.

A new piece has been brought out in London, called "Fry Shots," an Extravaganza, founded, we presume, upon the Opera of "Der Freyschutz."

There has appeared a new publication in London, styled "*the Opera Glass*," one number of which contains a likeness of Tokna, in the character of Britannicus.

Mr. Matthews has been advertised in the London papers to be *at home* 6 nights at the English Opera House. He commenced with his 'Trip to America.' The house was full, and the risible faculties of the John Bulls, were brought into full play.

Among the actresses for the opera at the King's Theatre are Madame Pasta, and Mademoiselle Garcia from Naples. Meyerbeer Coccia, and Rossini, have each promised a new opera during the season. Spontinus Vestale was rehearsed on the 17th; it has been got up with the greatest splendour in every way the stage can allow; scenery, dresses, decorations, bands of music, processions, triumphal cars, drawn by horses, and ballets.

THEATRE.

Mr. Macready's Third Night.

THIS EVENING, Jan. 13, 1827.

Will be presented, the Tragedy of

VIRGINIUS,

OR, THE LIBERATION OF ROME.

Virginius,	Mr. MACREADY.
Sicinius Dentatus,	Mr. Warren
Virginia. (first time)	Mrs. Cowell

After which, a comic piece, called

HOW TO DIE FOR LOVE.

Captain Thalwick,	Mr. Wood
Captain Blumenfield,	Mr. Wemyss
Trick,	Mr. Jefferson
Trap,	Mr. Jefferson, jr.

Charlotte, (with a song,) Mrs. J. Jefferson

On Monday, WILLIAM TELL.—Mr. Macready's Fourth Night.

HANDEL SOCIETY.

THE Members are particularly requested to attend a special Meeting of the Society, at the usual place, on Monday evening, the 15th inst. at 7 o'clock.

☞ Business of the utmost importance. By order of the President.

jan 13—it S. K. GREENBANK, Secry.

LOST,

ON Thursday evening, the 11th inst. supposed to be between Second and Fifth in Chesnut street, a black Carpetbag, or Reticule, containing a Gold Thimble, a Tooth Brush, all never except the bristles, with the name of H. Henderson on the handle, a Lawn Handkerchief with the letters H. H. on it, a Needle Case and various other articles. Any person having found the same, and will

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, the 9th inst. by the Rev. M. B. Roche, Mr. JACOB BENNET, to Miss CORNELIA MUNROE, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Schaffer, Mr. JOSEPH SOWERS, to Miss ANN LIND, both of Spring Garden.

On Fifth day, the 4th inst. at Friend's Meeting-house, Green street, DANIEL LONGSTRETH, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to ELIZABETH, daughter of John Lancaster, of the Northern Liberties.

On Sunday, the 24th ult. by the Rev. W. L. M'Calla, DAVID PAUL BROWN, Esq. of this city, to Miss EMELINE C. HANDY, grand-daughter of the late James Hutchings, Esq. of Maryland.

On Wednesday evening, the 3d inst. by the Rev. James Taylor, B. RUSH M'CONNEL, M. D. of Mauch Chunk, to Miss MARY ANN THOMAS, of this city.

On Thursday, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sheetz, Mr. EDWIN JENKS, to Miss RACHEL S. daughter of Mr. JOHN BARRET, all of the Village of Holmesburg.

On Sunday evening, 24th ult. by the Rev. Charles J. Hopkins, Mr. SAMUEL RUTH, M. D. of Delaware, to Miss HARRIET L. B. eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Wray, of this city.

On Monday, the 8th inst. by the Rev. S. R. Smith, Mr. GEORGE WORL, of this city, to Miss SARAH CROXSELL, of Easton, Pa.

On Thursday, the 4th inst. at Wilmington, Del. by the Rev. John P. Peckworth, Mr. JOHN HEAZLETT, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANN ROBINSON, of that Borough.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, FRANCIS CORBIN, Esq. of Virginia, to AGNES REBECCA, daughter of James Hamilton, Esq. of this city.

DIED.

On Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH TYNE, aged 43 years.

On Thursday, the 4th inst. in the 73d year of his age, Mr. JOHN GRINER, an old and respectable inhabitant of this city.

On Sunday, the 31st ult. Mrs. HANNAH EVANS, wife of Samuel Evans, in the 52d year of her age.

On Sunday morning, Miss CAROLINE SHERMAN, daughter of Captain William E. Sherman.

On Friday, PETER BELL, infant son of Alexander Robb.

On the morning of the 7th inst. in the 37th year of his age, Mr. JAMES EPPES.

On Friday evening, the 5th inst. suddenly, Mr. GEORGE ARMITAGE, aged 65 years.

On Sunday evening, in the 49th year of his age, after a short illness, HENRY S. COUZENS.

On Monday morning, aged 3 years, CATHARINE MATILDA, only daughter of Mr. Jesse Smith.

On Wednesday evening last, Mr. JOSEPH ROBINSON, Merchant of Wilmington, Del.

On Tuesday evening, Mrs. MARY ADAMS, in the 48th year of her age.

On Wednesday morning, the 10th inst. at Chesnut Hill, Mr. WILLIAM SCHLATTER, late of this city, Merchant, aged 43.

On Wednesday afternoon, after a short illness, SARAH ORNROD, wife of John Ormrod.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 10th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH, consort of Thomas J. Carter.

On Thursday morning, after a long and tedious illness, which she bore with the most pious resignation, CATHARINE THOMSON, aged 56.

On the 7th inst. Miss MARGARET CAUFFMAN, in the 83d year of her age.

On Monday, the 8th inst. ROBINA HAYES, daughter of R. H. Manning.

On Monday, the 6th inst. in Byberry township, Philadelphia county, ALEXANDER M'MULLIN, aged 83.

Lost overboard from the brig Bunker Hill, on her outward passage from New-York to Carthagena, while in the act of reefing, WILLIAM MURRY, seaman, of Philadelphia, aged 21 years.

On the morning of the 30th of November, on board the U. S. schr. Grampus, on her passage from Pensacola to Havana, Lieutenant commandant JOSEPH CASSIN, of the U. S. Navy, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, his remains were committed to the deep, with military honours.

BY COMLY & TEVIS,

No. 73 Market street.

THIRTEENTH PERIODICAL SALE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

ON SATURDAY morning, the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, on a liberal credit.

Seven Hundred Packages Domestic Goods.

Particulars will be found in catalogues, which will be delivered and goods opened for examination one day previous to sale.

Package Sale of British Spring Goods.

ON SATURDAY morning, the 20th inst. on a liberal credit,

Two Hundred Packages desirable Spring Goods.

Particulars will be found in catalogues and goods opened for inspection one day previous to sale.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

REVISED AND IMPROVED.

NOW in the press, and will be issued with all convenient dispatch, a new literary work, entitled "English Grammar Revised and Improved," written principally to correct the verbal ambiguities of preceding works on the subject, but embracing also several new views of the science, rendering it both more perfect and easy of attainment, by B. D. Cox, a teacher of the science.

RECOMMENDATORY CERTIFICATE.

We have inspected a manuscript work on English Grammar, by B. D. Cox, and consider it a well written performance. ROBERTS VAUX.

Philadelphia, 1826. THOMAS EVANS.

Private Tuition in English Grammar,

RHETORIC & ELOCUTION.

At the respective residences of pupils, by B. D. Cox, No. 10 South Twelfth street, between Market & Chesnut.

Grammar, in almost every department of the science, is a subject requiring such closeness of attention on the part of pupils, and so much verbal explanation by the teacher, that, in large seminaries, where the attention of pupils is daily transferred through an extended round of dissimilar studies, and the duties of the teacher are so multiplied, it is not at all surprising that so little progress is made, in general, in the acquirement of Grammatical Science. Even in the practical knowledge of Pronunciation, a species of information so necessary to a creditable intercourse with respectable society, pupils in general are dismissed from their studies in a state of the most deplorable deficiency. No less also, in the majority of cases, is their want of skill in the art of Reading. They may, perhaps, be able to read with considerable fluency in a monotonous strain resembling the uniform pouring of an equable fountain, but, never having been initiated in the *principles* of the art, through a want of time on the part of their preceptor to attend to them, they are utterly incapable of that *diversified* enunciation, which, when happily introduced, in conformity to the *dictates of nature* and *correct taste*, imparts to delivery all its entrancing charms.

Tuition in Grammar, therefore, supplied in the usual way, subject to the multifarious distractions of a large public seminary, is by no means so effectual as when separately imparted under the advantages of domestic seclusion. Here, no distressing causes operate upon the attention—the duties of the teacher are limited to a single pupil—improvement is rapid; and the whole proceeding delightful. There, all is activity—incidents are continually occurring to interrupt successful application—pupils must wait the leisure of their teacher—their time for scholastic studies is meanwhile wasting—it terminates; and their days are pre-ordained to be spent in exchanging the seminary for the counting-room, painfully conscious of their literary deficiencies. B. D. COX.

Philadelphia, 1827.

P. S. Persons desiring an interview with B. D. C. by addressing him through the Post, shall be waited upon as early as possible.

CERTIFICATE.

Benjamin D. Cox, for several months, gave private lessons to my sons: his method of instruction was judicious, and they gained much elementary knowledge under his care. His qualifications as a teacher entitle him to confidence, and I have every reason to express him for the kind and assiduous attention which he manifested towards my children. ROBERT VAUX.

TORR HILL,

BY the Author of Brambletree House, for sale at the Bookstores of J. G. & C. H. Ames, No. 226 North Third street, four doors above Callowhill, and J. G. Ames, 331 Market, four doors below Ninth street.

Also, George Barnwell, Highlands, Moore's Works, 6v. Shakspeare, 8v., and in 8v. Burns' Works; Gillies Greece, 4v.; Baker's Live, 6v.; Reed's Works, 3v.; Cavallo's Philosophy; Chapman's Therapeutics; Caldwell's Collen; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; with a general assortment of Medical, Miscellaneous, School, Juvenile and Blank Books, &c. constantly on hand, cheap.

N. B. A pair of Globes, second hand but in good order, for sale cheap. jan 13—tf

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BOARDING SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS,

At Kimberton, Chester County, Pa.

THIS Institution was established in 1815, and has since received many to whom references might be given in Philadelphia. No reasonable expences have been spared in providing convenient accommodations, and to render the school an object of attention to Parents.

Instruction is given in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping,

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ENIGMAS, CHARADES, &c.

1. Two-fifths of the prophet of whom we are told,
Led Israel the chosen from Egypt of old:
A coin of small value, then take if you please,
And from it the two leading letters erase:
Two-thirds of a colour, translucid and clear;
Two-thirds of a nectar by Breton's held dear!
These all when combined together do stand
For a city—controlled by old England.

2. My first has set a nation free,
My second's us'd in cookery;
'Tis for my first my all was made;
Now guess my name—enough is said.

3. My first is an element lucid and clear,
My second by Frenchmen is held very dear;
My whole is a flower of fragrance so sweet,
That you'll ne'er be offended when with it you meet.

4. My first's a vegetable good,
As you will soon descry;
My next accused Peter,
When he did his Lord deny.
My total is a handsome bird,
Most richly adorn'd;
The prettiest of the feathered tribe,
But for i s note is scorn'd.

5. On the ocean I do lay,
Tho' I never yet have gries'd;
In the moon I take my day,
By each eye I am perceived.

6. Two-thirds of a pit, and a vast heavy weight
Will give you a city in New Jersey State.

7. My first is on the rein-deer's head,
My second is a measure,
My total is a fav'rite dance,
In which some take great pleasure.

Answers to the Conundrums in our last.

1. Because he is fond of a Puff.
2. A Butt.
3. Because he pronounces a sentence.
4. Because the seals are turned.
5. Because he is designing.
6. Because its charged and discharged.
7. Because it always beat.
8. Because it is a solid measure.

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

THE DROWNED HARPOONER.

Many and strange are the accidents and adventures that attend those amphibious beings who traverse the unstreicked world of waters in quest of Ocean's anc-tuous monarch. But the most perilous incidents are encountered by those daring mariners, who are engaged in the capture of that species of whale yclept *spermaceti*—pursuing the greasy monster throughout all his favorite haunts and distant retreats in the broad and fathomless Pacific. In general the unwieldy leviathan exhibits no symptoms of a choleric temperament; and appears altogether unconscious of the systematic warfare so zealously waged upon his tribe, by the insignificant occupants of the superincumbent element. He knows nothing of their long and laborious crusades in machines moved by wind—he dreams not of their egg-shell shallops, in which bent on death, and armed with the piercing javelin, fastened to endless cords, they pull themselves into his immediate presence; nor does he often heed the slight skiff, as it slides towards him like a six legged goat along the ceiling, bearing in its prow the athletic boatsteerer, whose brawny hands uphold and aim the glittering dart. Yet, when the barbed lance stings him in the shoulder, or the horn of his enemy, the sword-fish, perforates his rotund and sleeginous sides, no exasperated demon could evince stronger indications of wrath, rage and madness. At first he plunges incontinent into the deep abyss—then wheeling upwards, he urges his immense body at full length into the air, lashing with his ample *fluke* the foaming wave, and rending to atoms every substance within his reach.

In the month of December, the summer of the southern hemisphere, a Nantucket ship was cruizing for whales on the coast of Chili. Nothing could exceed the placid smoothness of the seas, or the pellucid azure of the overhanging firmament. There was just enough of motion in the atmosphere to propel the vessel in her course, and to invigorate her crew with the spirit of enterprize. Every sail was set, and every bosom swelled with the hope of a speedy accomplishment of the object of their expedition. The continent, and all the usual abodes of mortals, were far, far away. Home and its sweet endearments, were remembered as a bye-gone vision; and considered in the future, as spots think of heaven. The occasional scream of an albatros, circling in the blue expanse—the monotonous dash of the ship's stem through the scarcely resisting waters, mingled with the varied tones of a few human voices conversing familiarly on deck, were the only sounds which distinguished that region from the primeval realm of

"Silence coeval with Eternity."

Suddenly, a hollow, hissing spectation, like the blast of a brazier's furnace, or the sight of a dying volcano, broke upon the ready ears of the seamen. A cry from the mast-head announced the appearance of their prey; and at the same instant the crew found themselves surrounded on all sides by an extensive shoal of whales floundering, spouting, and blowing, like so many English trumpeters at the battle of Waterloo. Forthwith, three boats were lowered, manned, and supplied with all the usual paraphernalia, harpoons, lances, towlines, wails, oars, and paddles; with a sail, a bag of bread, and a keg of water to each. They had but a short distan e to row, ere they came in contact with their mighty enemy. The boats were severally commanded by the shipmaster and two of his mates, assisted by their respective boatsteerers, to whom the duty of striking the whale is ordinarily assigned. The larboard waist boat, under the second mate's direction, contained in its bow an active young man, who had obtained the esteem of all his shipmates, and whom we shall introduce to our readers under the name of Jonah Coffin. Poising his harpoon, he firmly awaited the orders of his superior, then seated in the boat's stern. Before him, forcing itself furiously onward, was a huge and uncouth mass, alternately emitting from its glossy protuberances the sparkling effulgence of a meridian sun, or partially descending below the temporary surge, forming little vortices to its wake and pulling from its nostrils the encroaching brine. Long and patiently did the oarsmen tug at their stations—"pull away," said the officer encouragingly—while he drew towards him the handle of his steering oar.—The very eye of the monster was now in sight—"now dart," exclaimed the mate; and Jonah with the effort of a Polyphemus, drove the fatal weapon fast into the body of his gigantic antagonist.

It was an awful moment; and the adventurous fishers had made every customary preparation for its approach. But the object of their toil, instead of dropping instantaneously into the depths beneath, thence again to emerge, after some moments, for the sake of breath—or instead of starting off horizontally, as is frequently the case, with the velocity of lightning, dragging his presumptuous pursuers through the disparting wave, which throws swiftly upon either side of their frail pinnance a transparent sheet of spray, surmounted by gorgeous rainbows—rolled backward, and with preternatural frenzy made for the boat—his enormous jaws distended to their utmost limits, and his tremendous tail now curving upwards, and vibrating like a light-house, in an earthquake, and anon falling with horrid flap upon the level bosom of the sounding deep. The astonished sailors were instinctively about to rush overboard, when, with a convulsive bound,—it was the leap of a mountain—the incensed monster sprang entirely over the boat, his unearthly dimensions striking principally upon the opposite side, and partly upon the fragile thing itself, spilling its contents and grinding its frame to splinters.

The men were all good swimmers, and, save one, betook themselves without further calculation, and with exemplary precipitancy, to the profitable exercise of their arms and legs—whereby they soon reached the boats of their comrades and were out of danger.—Not so with poor Jonah. In the tumult of the moment, he had become entangled in the tortuous coil attached to his harpoon. Not an instant had been allowed him, wherein he might have seized the hatchet, or unsheathed his jack-knife, and freed himself from so ungracious a predicament. He felt himself drawn, by an irresistible power, down, down, amidst interminable caverns, and bottomless profundities. What greatly surprised him, was his ability still to breathe and to see. Passing with the rapidity of thought, along immeasurable distances, he had opportunities to scan but a few of those vast gulfs. Here lay an extensive forest of coral inhabited by shapes indescribable—there moved an immense mass of gelatinous matter, encompassed by myriads of submarine prodigies, to piscivorous man hitherto unknown. The sea devil, with his emerald horns; the tartarean crab, with a million of claws, each a furlong in length; the ponderous symmesian oyster, whose shell opens wide enough to admit a seventy-four; the threatful eyed dragon, whose head studded with dazzling gems, and whose every eye, set in countless diamonds, may be seen at the depth of five hundred fathoms; sea-gorgons hydras, griffins, phœnixes, and all manner of beautiful reptiles, were quietly feeding or frolicing without any noise, in those unsearchable regions.

And here, some philosophers may be disposed to obtrude a doubt, touching honest Jonah's capacity of vision and of respiration the while.—But let it be inquired, whether to hoge a body, darting through the sea with such outrageous celerity, may not have left behind a sort of vacuity, affording a medium wherein the little animal in his rear might exercise those faculties? And, regarding the accelerated progress of this monster, it may be aptly accounted for on purely philosophical principles: every body knows how fast a dog will run with a tin kettle— * * * *

But to our tale—let us hasten to the catastrophe. After being carried to such lengths, and in such a manner, our almost exhausted hero, found himself on the ascent. His wild and turbulent conductor was again surmounting to the upper world. Embracing a moment of respite, while the whale was in the act of turning upon its side, he sought his knife—but in vain—a new motion disturbed him—he was waved to and fro with an impetuous regularity—his lungs laboured, and his sight grew indistinct—his breath went, and came, and went, to return not without inhaling also a draught of the saline fluid. Alas! thought he, I am drowned! Foggy images floated on his brain, and gradually faded into utter obfuscation. He awoke upon the quarter deck of his own ship, under the operation of stimulatory cordials and warm towels; having been cast upon the surface during the whale's dying struggle, and picked up near the place of his descent, by his anxious comrades—to whom he was shortly enabled to lend a hand in cutting in and trying out his ninety-barrelled tormentor.

MISERIES.

To see a young gentleman lolling ungracefully on a chair, with his feet over one arm of it, and his head and elbow leaning on the other—it makes me think he is unused to polite company.

At a ball to be teased to dance with a person we dislike, and propriety and politeness make us accede to his request, although our feelings say *no*.

To be accompanied home by a witless beau from a party, and for politeness-sake ask him in—"Thank you, Miss," and the *flat* stalks into the room, although the family have retired, and the watchmen are crying past ten o'clock.

To be tormented with the visits of a spiritless lover because he pleases Pa and Ma, and who has not sense enough to see that he is ridiculed for being an egregious fool, or manly feeling sufficient to stay away, when he has had hints *plain* and *palpable*.

CANTHARIDES.

The cantharides (Spanish flies used for blisters) are very abundant in Sicily, and that country supplies a great part of Europe.—The Sicilians believe that they come from Asia or Egypt, for they arrive regularly every year in swarms, in the last days of May and the first of June. The peasants know by the odour which they shed, that they are not far off, and after they have seen them alight upon an olive tree, (this kind of tree particularly attracts them) they come early in the morning and spread a great sheet under the tree; the tree is shaken and all the flies fall upon the sheet. They are then put into earthen vessels and killed by sprinkling them with vinegar from time to time. They are afterwards dried, and packed in tight boxes or casks.

DIFFICULTY OF PLEASING ALL.

Those who have most to give, are most likely to complain of man's ingratitude. For this reason, a king observed, "that his power of dispensing favours was the most difficult task of royalty—since he never gave a place away but he made ninety-nine discontented and ungrateful subjects." Nearly to the same purpose was lord B's answer, on being asked why he discontinued annual balls? He said "his rooms were not large enough to contain more than two hundred persons, and he feared making all above that number, who were his friends, his enemies; for he had observed, that those ladies who were invited, forgot it before the next year; but those who were not invited, never forgot it during their lives."

EXTRAORDINARY RIDING.

In October, 1754, Lord Powerscourt having laid a wager with the Duke of Orleans that he would ride his own horse from Fontainbleau to Paris, a distance of 42 English miles, in two hours, for 1000 Louis d'ors, the King's Guards cleared the way, which was lined with thousands of Parisians. He was to mount only three horses, but he performed the task with two, in one hour, 37 minutes, and 23 seconds. The horses through whose exertions the wager was won, were both killed by the severity of the heat they had achieved.

EXTRAORDINARY WALKING.

On the 2d of October, 1751, a man, for a wager of 20 guineas, walked from Shoreditch church to the 20th mile-stone, near Ware, and back again, in 7 hours.

Madame de Talmond once said to Voltaire, I think, sir, that a philosopher should never write but to endeavor to render mankind less wicked and unhappy than they are: now you do quite the contrary: you are always writing against that religion which alone is able to restrain wickedness, and to afford us consolation under misfortunes. Voltaire, was much struck by her remarks, and excused himself by saying, that he only wrote for those who were of the same opinion with himself.—Tronchin assured his friends that Voltaire died in great agonies of mind. "I die forsaken of God and man," exclaimed he, in those awful moments when truth will force its way. "I wish, (added Tronchin) that those who had been perverted by his writings, had been present at his death. It was a sight too horrid to support."

SODOM AND GOMORRAH.

Dr. Daubeny, in his lately published work on volcanoes, endeavours to show, from the description of Moses, and from the present aspect of the country, that Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed by a volcanic eruption, which the Deity used in executing his will against those guilty cities. He supposes that Lot's wife was overtaken by a stream of lava, which deprived her of life, encrusted her where she stood, and rendered her an admonitory example to future generations.

EQUALITY IN DESPOTIC COUNTRIES.

I have seen a Sicilian Nobleman, a Court favourite, and a superintendant of a royal palace, seated on an old chair at his own door, between his cook and butler to enjoy a social chat in the cool of the evening. I have also seen a head servant in a family of the first rank help to entertain his master's guests by his skill at billiards in the morning, and by his power of conversation at the dinner-table, where he stood to carve the meat.—*Hughes' Travels.*

St. Alban's may boast of being the third town in England to receive the art of printing, since we know that a press was erected in its magnificent Abbey, founded by Offa, King of the Mexicans, so early as the year 1480. Six specimens of the St. Alban's press in the 15th century are remaining to us, of which the King's library contains one copy. The Abbey of Tavistock, in Devonshire, had also one of the earliest presses.

Two boys going home one day, found a box in the road, and disputed who was the finder. They fought a whole afternoon without coming to a decision. At last they agreed to divide the contents equally, but, on opening the box, behold, lo—it was empty.

CURE FOR USING TOBACCO.

Ye, who are chewing, snuffing, smoking,
Think, or think not, that I am joking,
When I declare, the solemn fact is,
All may leave off this tempting practice.
Let every one the process try,
To *beg* of all, and never *buy*.—SMOKE 'EM.

A Good Bread.—A mixture of two parts flour, and one of potatoe, makes an agreeable bread, which cannot be distinguished from wheaten bread. It is said that not less than 300 tons of potatoes are consumed for this purpose in London every week.

Economical and safe way of making Soap.—To 12 gallons of lye, of strength just sufficient to bear an egg, add 16 pounds of melted grease, which, by being placed in the hot sun, and occasionally stirred, will in a few days produce a soap of the first quality.

MACREADY, THE TRAGEDIAN.

The following instance presents a pleasing specimen of Mr. Macready's courage and humanity: "When Mr. Macready was performing at the Birmingham Theatre, in August 1825, he had left the house after the Tragedy of *Hamlet*, in which he had delineated, with his accustomed ability, the philosophic Prince, and was proceeding on foot to his lodgings, when he approached a small Cottage in flames, surrounded by a concourse of people, eager to look on, but loth to assist: a cry of distress was heard from within; he instantly threw off his coat and waistcoat, and with the agility of a harlequin, sprung into the parlour window, from whence he soon issued with an infant in his grasp, and was received by the speechless mother in an agony no words can describe. The hat, coat, and waistcoat of the adventurous hero were gone, and he dashed through the crowd as he was, towards his lodgings; no one could tell the name of him who had so gallantly ventured his life; and a pecuniary reward of considerable amount was offered to the unknown by a committee of gentlemen. A circumstance occurred which brought him forward against himself; a fellow was apprehended selling a handsome coat, in the sleeve of which was Mr. Macready's name; he was sent for by the police Magistrates, and identified the coat stolen from him at the fire. The papers now lauded his modesty more than his intrepidity, and the thunders of applause that greeted him on his re-appearance at the Theatre must have been the most grateful tribute to a feeling heart. Mr. Macready's goodness did not stop here: his Benefit took place shortly after, and it was a complete *bumper*. He received in an anonymous letter a banknote for ten pounds, as a tribute to his humanity and courage in rescuing the Cottager's child from the flames. Mr. Macready instantly called upon the unfortunate couple, who had lost their all in the flames, and presented them with that sum, saying, he had been only the mean instrument in the hand of God, in procuring it for them: he also promised, to assist the infant as it advanced in years, and we have no doubt but that he will fulfil his word.

PREMIUMS.

To induce the numerous female correspondents of the Saturday Evening Post and others to furnish original essays and metrical compositions particularly calculated to enrich the columns of the Casket for 1827, the publishers have been induced to offer the following rewards, which it will be understood are to be exclusively confined to the LADIES, with the view to assist in exalting the character of Female Literature in this country.

1. The Casket for 1826, 1827 and 1828, embellished with numerous engravings, and handsomely bound in rich extra bindings, for the best Essay, in prose, of moderate length.

2. The Casket for three years commencing with the volume just finished bound in the same superb manner, for the *best* American Tale, of moderate length.

3. The Casket for three years, commencing as above, bound in a superb style, for the best Biography of American character, male or female.

4. The Casket for three years, or five years Subscription to the Saturday Evening Post, for the best metrical composition, not exceeding sixty lines.

One year's subscription to the Casket for 1827 will be awarded to each of the *second best* articles in either of the above departments.

The articles must be addressed to *Atkinson & Alexander*, Philadelphia (post paid) and handed in by the first of March next, when they will undergo the inspection of three Literary gentlemen of this city, and the awards be distributed with fairness and impartiality.

Editors throughout the Union friendly to Female Literature will please to give this notice two or three insertions.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE SCHOOL OF FLORA.

No. II.

Botanic name. } TULIPA GESNEVIANA.
English name. } *Garden Tulip.*
French name. } *Tulipe des Jardins.*

A splendid vernal flower, ornamenting our gardens in May. It is a native of the East; and was introduced into the gardens of Constantinople, from whence it has spread over all Europe and in America. It belongs to the Lily tribe, and grows from a bulbous root. These roots are perennial, and once sold in Holland and elsewhere for great sums; as much as from $100 to $500 each! when producing superb and rare blossoms. By sowing the seeds, innumerable varieties in the colours of the flower are produced, which have received peculiar names by florists. Some of these names are very ridiculous or fanciful, and are now out of use.

The genus TULIPA includes several species; some of which are even prettier than the common Tulip, or more fragrant. It belongs to the family of LILIACEA, and to the *Hexandria* class of Linnæus. Our Garden Tulip is a very smooth plant; the stem has no branches and only one flower. The leaves are of a pale green, lance shaped, waved entire and quite sessile. The flower has a single corolla of six petals, united like a cup and oval.

One, two or many colours adorn the flower: the single coloured Tulips are either yellow, citron, white, purplish, or red. These colours are united in a hundred ways in the most tulips, in waves, streaks, borders, or at the base of the petals. The green and black colours seldom appear, and the blue never. Their combinations have formed upwards of 1500 varieties; some of which being very rare or very beautiful, have been highly prized. Those which are most esteemed are the Tulips with double flowers, or with jagged petals, or the sweet scented Tulips.

These last are particularly deserving of our notice. The Tulips were all thought scentless, and had therefore been admitted as emblems of PRIDE, or proud worthless beauty. But some scented varieties have been produced by admixture with the *Tulipa suaveolens* or sweet tulip, a peculiar species. These fragrant Tulips are commonly yellow, single and plain; but they have a fine smell, quite peculiar and variable.

Tulips are easily cultivated. The bulbs are taken up after the blossom season, or in the fall; set out again early in the spring in good garden soil, and occasionally watered.

Tulban, an oriental name, is the origin of the actual names; the species was dedicated to Gesner, a celebrated Botanist, whence the specific name.

Let *Bears* and *Oils* by *posting* live,
They can't with *this* compete.
COLUMBIA'S BALM, fresh youth *doth* give,
And *cramps* the *head* with *hair*.

OLDRIDGE'S
BALM OF COLUMBIA,
The best and cheapest preparation for the hair ever offered to the Public.

THE grand capillary virtues of the Balm of Columbia are as follows—one Bottle, price 50 cents, prevents the hair from falling off in forty-eight hours from its first application. A bottle, price 75 cents, will not only prevent the hair from falling off, but likewise in three weeks cause a new growth to appear; and one at $1, gives in general a good head of hair to a young person. So highly efficacious has the *Balm of Columbia* proved in America, that the British Consul, GILBERT ROBINSON, Esq. ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. the Mayor in and for the city of Philadelphia, have certified to the respectability and veracity of those individuals who have found it not only a preventative against the falling off of the hair but also a certain *restorative*: and thereon have produced their seals. And in addition to the above attested proofs in America, the proprietors beg leave to say, they are in possession of a great quantity of testimonials given them by Ladies and Gentlemen in England.

Whose locks were thin the other day,
But now in richest ringlets play.

N. B. It prevents the hair from turning grey, looks bright and glossy, and in a few applications frees it from scurf. It is an infallible cure for Scrofula Head Aches!

This Balm seldom fails to produce whiskers or eyebrows in eight weeks, though there were none on the face before; and has lately been found to excel every other article that has been sold as a curling fluid. It gives grace to the forehead of Beauty; dignity to the meridian of manhood; and scatters the blossoms of youth over the temples of age.

For the nursery, its excellency is unrivalled, (when mixed with more than half water,) for clearing children's heads from scurf, causing also the hair to grow healthy and glossy; and if but a little inclined to curl, it makes it curl most beautifully. It is by repeated experiments found to bear every sort of climate, without the least injury to its virtues, therefore to sea captains and merchants, it is an invaluable article of merchandize.

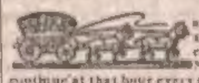
Any Lady or Gentleman whose hair is falling off, and doubts the above statements, may have their hair stayed gratis, by applying at Mr. Gorges, 44 1-2 South Front-st. between the hours of 8 and 10, any morning, (Sundays excepted,) where references will be given.

Every vender is in possession of a copy of certificates which will be shown when required.

Agents will be appointed throughout the United States, who can give satisfactory references in Philadelphia to Mr. John S. Furey, No. 101 Spruce street. Letters, Post Paid, will be duly attended to.

Sold by Mr. John S. Furey, 101 Spruce street, and by most of the respectable Druggists and Perfumers, in Philadelphia. N. York, Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, &c. &c. and by J. Oldridge, No. 10 1-2 Union street, Philadelphia. Jan. 6—3t.

New Winter Line to Baltimore.



On Saturday, the 6th inst. at 6 o'clock, A. M. the Citizens' Line Post Coach, will commence leaving the office, No. 38 North Third street, and continue at that hour every morning during the winter.—Passengers will breakfast at Mrs. Engle's, Chester, dine at Peacock's hotel, Elkton, lodge at Havre de grace, and arrive in Baltimore early the following day.

For seats, apply at the office, No. 38 North Third street, or at the office, sign of Robinson Crusoe, No. 33 south Third street, and at the Reading and Bethlehem Stage Office, at A. M'Calla's, White Swan Hotel, Race street.

J. McLURE, Agent.

All baggage at the risque of the owners thereof. Jan. 4—tf

ACTING AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 9.

JUST published and for sale by Ash & Mason, No. 130 Chesnut street, No. 9 of the Acting American Theatre, containing the Turnpike Gate, a musical entertainment, by P. Knight, with a portrait of Mr. Cowell, in the character of Crack. jan 6—1t

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the thirteenth day of December in the fifty first year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1826, ALLEN WARD, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit.

"Report of the Philadelphia Fashions, and Tailors' Archetype, for Winter and Spring, 1827, Illustrated with sectional Drawings, Pictures of the Fashions, &c. by Allen Ward, professor of the science and art of Tailoring."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned"—And also to the Act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Tailors at a distance who send for Drafts and Pictures of the Fashions, may prevent disappointment by accompanying their orders with ten dollars in advance, as payment for the first year's subscription, which amount shall be returned together with a premium of one hundred dollars to the person who shall exhibit a better system than Ward's patent, for the purpose of drafting the intire and fashions of all kinds of garments, which system now offered being strictly mathematical in all its parts, and applicable to all shapes, fashions and garments, has met with unparalleled encouragement by the more intelligent of the profession; ten thousand dollars is already subscribed for the work, but not one cent by curious hints who despise improvements not their own.

Jan 6—6t*

Lafayette Office Lucky for ever!

FROM the unprecedented run of Luck which has followed this office in the sale of Prizes—causing astonishment to all—The proprietors in the anticipation of a great run, have happily supplied themselves with an abundance of Tickets, wearing the "round and *tuft*" of Luck; and in the determination of selling cheap, they invite their friends to make speedy application for a *cheaper chance* and *certainty* to the splendid $20,000, in the Washington Canal, to be drawn on the 27th of this month, and the $8,000 (in the Union Canal, to be drawn the 10th of January next—All orders from the country will meet the prompt attention of

KENNEDY & Co.
48 South Third street, of the Lucky La Fayette Office, where have been sold and paid in whole tickets $30,000, $20,000, (the latter to a Farmer), $13,000, $10,0 0, in quarters and Eighths—1 of 1000, (a quarter), 1 of 5000 in a whole ticket (to a Farmer in N. J.) 2 of $4000, 2 of $2500, 1 of $1150 (to a widow lady,) besides an innumerable quantity of $1000, $500, $400, &c. &c. &c.—All sold within a few months, and the Cash planked down to the Lucky holders, the moment asked!!!
Dec. 23—tf

CHARLES THUM,
CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,
No. 4, North Sixth Street,
Two doors from Market street, west side.

ROWLEY & ALBURGER,
PLUMBERS,

REMOVED to the corner of Carpenter and Decatur streets, directly in the rear of the Arcade, Manufacture Lead Pipes of all sizes, warranted superior to any imported. On hand, SMALL IRON PIPES, which will be fixed on reasonable terms. HYDRANTS of all kinds made, fixed and repaired. july 15—6m

For Sale at this Office

THE BEREAN," Vol. I. Price $1 00 boards.
N. B. The Subscription price is two dollars a Volume.
Also, a large Fount of Brevier GREEK, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. dec17—tf

WANTED.—$500.

TO be invested in a profitable business. The money invested shall entitle the person to one half the profits, which is nearly 50 per cent. Apply at this office. Jan. 6—tf

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Dry Good Store, for a lad of seventeen years of age, who can be well recommended: a line addressed to A. F. and left at this office, will receive immediate attention. Dec. 30—3t*

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM H. C. RIGGS,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 113 Market street, and recently from the corner of Third and Chesnut, to No. 34 Chesnut street, (five doors below second street,) where he continues to conduct the Clock and Watch Making business. He returns sincere thanks for past favours, and hopes by care and attention, to merit and receive a continuance of public patronage.

☞ Chronometers adjusted, Clocks, Watches, and Time Pieces of every description carefully repaired, and warranted to perform correctly.

☞ Watches, Jewellery and Silver work for sale. jan 6—13t

F. SORBER,

COACHMAKER, Monroe Village, Lancaster Road, finishes all kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Chairs, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Also, constantly on hand, second-hand Carriages, Gigs, &c. which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or acceptances. jan 21—1y

Drug & Medicinal Store.

GEORGE GUEST informs his friends and the public that he has opened a Drug and Medicinal Store, at the north east corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets, and having provided himself with a stock of genuine and fresh Drugs and Medicines, with every thing in his line, trusts, that by unremitting attention, to merit a share of business. All his medicines have been selected with great care, and are of the most approved kind, and best quality. Physicians' prescriptions, and family recipes will be accurately and promptly attended to, and also orders from the country.

Medicine chests, for shipping and families provided, or replenished at short notice. Dec. 2—6t

MOROCCO MANUFACTORY.
ROBINSON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have opened their store, No. 76 South Third street, between Walnut and Chesnut, a few doors below Girard's bank, where they offer, wholesale and retail, Morocco Leather suitable for Shoemakers, Coachmakers, Hatters and others, which they will dispose of at moderate prices; also, White Leather and Buckskin. Wool for Hatters and Skinners, on the lowest terms, for cash. Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call and purchase. aug 26—6m

United States' Institution
For the Cure of Impediments of Speech,
At No. 187 Pine street, Philadelphia.
Founded A. D. 1817, and conducted by Mr. and Mrs. CHAPMAN.

TWELVE years have elapsed since Mr. Chapman discovered the true cause of stammering, and the method by which he effected a permanent cure on himself of a most distressing impediment of speech; since which time he has matured the system, and it has been fully tested by successful application of it for nine years past, during that time several hundreds of cures have been effected, on persons of both sexes and of various ages, from different parts of the United States.—Mr. Chapman's impediment and cure as well as the efficacy of his system, in curing many other persons have been publicly testified by some of the most respectable citizens of Philadelphia. The superintendance for instruction is paid in advance, and varied according to the ability of the applicant. Cures have generally been effected in a month or six weeks, in some instances in one week, and in some cases even in one day. To secure to the *literate* the benefit of his valuable discovery, the applicants have always been bound by solemn obligation to secrecy.

Letters post paid will be immediately attended to.

The Agents appointed by Mr. & Mrs. Chapman are as follows, viz.

Rev. H. G. Ufford, A. M. No. 346 Broadway, New York.

Mr. G. S. Parker, No. 20 Calvert street, Baltimore.

REFERENCES.

The following named gentlemen have been witnesses of several cures which have recently been effected in this Institution, on persons whom they had previously seen when afflicted with a distressing impediment of speech; viz.

Rt. Rev. Bishop White,
Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D. late President of the Princeton College.
Rev. Jas. P. Wilson, D. D.
Rev. James Abercrombie, D. D.
Rev. F. F. Mayer, D. D.
Rev. Ch. D. Deguise, D. D.
Rev. James Wilmerth.
Thomas C. James, M. D. Professor of Midwifery.
W. E. Horner, M. D. Asst. Professor of Anatomy.
Geo. McClellan, M. D. Professor of Surgery in Jefferson College.
Thos. Sargent, M. D.
John Nunn, M. D.
Gideon Humphrey, M. D.
Harvey Kipp, M. D.
John D. Thomas, M. D.
Jonas Preston, M. D.
Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor of the City.
Joseph Reed, Esq. Recorder of the city of Phila.
Rubt. Wharton, Esq. late mayor of the city.
John Bacon, Esq. City Treasurer.
John Sargeant, Esq.
Humphrey Atherton, Esq.
Thos. Bradford, Jun. Esq.
John Goodman, Esq.
Wm. Deane, Esq. Alderman.
Wm. Milnor, Esq. do.
Samuel Badger, Esq. do.
Samuel Haines, Esq. registrar of the city.
Benjamin Tucker,
John Greiner,
Henry M. Zollickoffer,
John W. Durant,
Joseph James,
Wm. Mason Walmsley,
Silas E. Weir,
Auth. M. Heckley,
John W. Chapman, principal of Lower Dublin Academy.
Joseph Parrish, M. D.
John Moore, M. D.
James B. Rittenhouse, M. D.
Hon. Otis,
Nathan Hunker,
Charles Roberts.

Nov. 18—3mtf

HEAD ACHE SNUFF.

THIS SNUFF is composed of indigenous herbs, and without Tobacco. Many persons have assured me of the great relief they have experienced from it. It is particularly recommended to persons afflicted with the nervous Head Ache, as well as those arising from recent colds, attended with weeping and watery eyes. Persons subject to Hiccup, will find immediate relief by taking a pinch or two.

A few grains of the SNUFF, with directions. Price per dozen, 25 cents; single box, 3 cents.

For sale at Lehman's Drug and Chemical Store, No. 140 Market street aug 18—1y

PORCELAIN TEETH.

THE Subscribers inform the public that they have succeeded in Manufacturing Porcelain Teeth of a very superior quality, which in form and color, cannot be distinguished from Natural Teeth.

They are prepared to furnish single Teeth and complete sets, so perfectly fitted to the mouths as to perform all the functions of the Natural teeth, and of any that may be required.

The superiority of Porcelain Teeth, in beauty, cleanliness and durability, is acknowledged by all who have used them, and will be manifest on inspection.

Specimens may be seen at their Office, No. 181 Race street. VAN PELT & M'CLENNEY, Dentists.

N. B. All operations on the Teeth performed in the best manner, and on moderate terms. Dec. 16—tf

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Columbian Transportation Line for New York, via Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick and Perth Amboy.

THE navigation of the Delaware being obstructed by ice, the Line will be continued by Wagons from this city to Perth Amboy, where the steam boat Atlas will receive the goods and take them to New York. As this is the only Transportation Line that has a steam boat connected with it, shippers will see the advantage there will be in sending their goods by this Line, as they can be delivered in New York in much less time than if sloops were employed.

For freight, apply at the Office, No. 61 North Front street, Philadelphia; and at No. 178, foot of Liberty street, New York.

WILLIAM W. NORCROSS, Agent.
Dec. 30—3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Hannah Fisher, late of Kensington, in the County of Philadelphia, widow, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims on the said estate, to present the same duly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN STOWMAN, Administrator,
Dec. 30—3t* No. 123 Frankford Road.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing about seventy acres, situated in Roxborough Township, Philadelphia County, 6 and a half miles from the city. Bounded on the N. E. by the township line road, on the S. E. by lands of Enoch and Daniel Rittenhouse, on the South partly by the Wissahickon Creek, and on the N. W. by Samuel Mason's heirs. There is on the premises, a comfortable Stone Dwelling House, pebble-dashed, with an excellent well of water and a pump therein near the door, and a milk house adjoining, a commodious stone barn, a barn yard enclosed by a good board fence, lately erected, with sheds for cattle, a carriage and waggon house, &c. There is a considerable portion of thriving valuable woodland, several springs of water, and a small stream, never known to be dry, running through the place, a variety of different kinds of fruit trees, a good garden enclosed by a small pale fence, a native grape vine near the house, which for quantity of grapes and extent of shade, is thought not to be exceeded, if equalled in the County. There is now growing on the premises, several acres of promising wheat and rye. There has been put on the farm this year, upwards of 100 dollars worth of Stable Manure, besides about 3000 bushels of Lime. The place being not more than nine miles from Germantown, where are several places of public worship; convenient to mills; also, to market, and being in a good neighborhood and remarkably healthy, renders it an agreeable retreat for a family retiring from business, or for carrying on farming on a moderate scale. For terms, apply on the premises, or at No. 161 Arch street.
Jan 6—1t*

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CITIZENS' Coaches and Steam Boat Line for New York, through in one day, via Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, to Perth Amboy, there take the Steam Boat, and arrive in New York the same afternoon. The proprietors have determined to run two Lines of Coaches during the winter season, which will leave this city every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, A. M. Passengers will breakfast at Vansyke's, Trenton, and dine on board of the Steam Boat, on her passage from Perth Amboy to New York.

N. B. For Seats apply at the Sign of Robinson Crusoe, No. 33 South Third street, and No. 32 North Third street, nearly opposite the City Hotel, or at A. M'Calla's, Sign of the White Swan, in Race street, above Third street. dec 23—tf

This Day is Published,

THE first number of a monthly publication, entitled "THE CASKET, or Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment." Which, when the twelve numbers are issued, will comprise upwards of 300 large octavo pages, and be embellished with near THIRTY SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS of Portraits of distinguished American and foreign characters, and native and European scenery. This work is also adorned with Steel Plates of the Seminaries of the School of Flora, with appropriate Wood Cuts, calculated to promote and improve the study of Botany. Price, per annum, only $3 00. Subscriptions are received by CAREY & LEA, S. E. corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets; A. R. POLLE, No. 56 Chesnut street, between Second and Third; and at the Publishers, ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 43 Market street, and at No. 118 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office, Philadelphia.
Jan 6—3t

CLOTHING STORE.

ASHTON & SON, Tailors,
No. 16 Market-street, Philad'a.

OFFER for Sale a handsome stock of Seasonable Clothing, consisting in part of Blue, Black, Brown, Green and Plumb DRESS COATS; Blue, Brown, Claret and Citron Frocks; Drab and Blue Box; Drab Up and Now Market Coats; Blue Green and Mixture Cassimere, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. of various qualities, colours and patterns.

Ready-made Linen, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Cravats, Hosiery, &c. together with an elegant assortment of Superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which will be made to order, and warranted to fit both MAN and MIKE.

Also, On hand a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's CLOAKS.

Wholesale dealers in any of the above articles are invited to call and examine previous to purchasing.
Oct. 21—tf

PLAYING CARDS.

ENGLISH, Henry VIII. and Merry Andrew Playing Cards, with spotted and plain backs.

Also—Blank Cards for Printing, and Gilt Edged Visiting Cards, manufactured and for sale by

BECK & STEWART,
oct.